WESTERN LUMINARY.

Printed and Published Weekly, by Thomas T. Skillman.—Terms, $2 in advance—$2 50 at the end of the year.

Vol. VIII.—No. 20. LEXINGTON, KY. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1831. Whole No. 383.

Original Communications.

For the Western Luminary.

An Address

On Temperance, by Wm. H. Lacy, *delivered, by request, before the Harrodsburgh Temperance Society, August*, 1830.

[Concluded.]

Here the opposers of this practical scheme of benevolence, confront us with this question:—What advantage is to be derived from the formation of Temperance Societies? The sober, say they, can be sober without joining them, and as for the intemperate, they will disregard their restraints. The reply to this argument, I have, in part, already anticipated in the remarks I made explanatory of the true object of our societies.—To those, who contend that no advantage can be derived from the formation of societies or associations, to promote any object, I must say, they are ignorant of the history of the times. They forget that societies combine and wield the concentrated force and influence of many individuals. They possess a wisdom of design, an incentive to action, and an ability of performance, which persons in their sole and individual capacity cannot have. There is a power in *moral association* as vast as it is irresistible. It was this power of moral association that wrenched the iron sceptre from the hands of oppression; and is now restoring to injured Africa, her unfortunate and degraded sons! It was this that fed the hungry with the "bread of life." It was this that published the gospel to the remotest isles of the sea: and will continue to proclaim the 'joyful sound' until the Sun of righteousness shall arise in his *millennial* splendour and illume the whole earth!

Can any one be so blind as not to perceive the effects of these moral engines of the age? Will any turn away from all this evidence, and say, there is no necessity for the formation of Societies—that there is no power in moral association? If so, they will not be convinced by any arguments, for they have disregarded the evidence of their own senses.

Another objection is urged against us: it is said, that it is servile and slavish to join a Temperance Society; and a man by so doing is *binding* himself to do his duty. They who argue in this manner, have never learned to discriminate between liberty and licentiousness. Freedom has been well defined, the privilege of doing whatever is *right*; its prerogative extends not to do *wrong*. It is confined within the due restraints of law and justice; and whenever it overleaps these necessary barriers, it becomes in individuals, licentiousness, and in communities, anarchy. From what premises then is the conclusion drawn, that a voluntary act of an individual to promote the public good, whereby he binds himself to do nothing but what is right, is a surrender of his liberty? This seems to me to be a new process in the art of reasoning; this logick seems as novel as the argument it adduces is absurb. It is at once the spirit and boast of freedom, which while it secures to man the uninterrupted enjoyment of every right and privilege, consistent with the principles of natural justice and sound policy, at the same time it imposes upon him all the equitable and necessary restraints for his own happiness, and the well being of society.

But the arguments of those opposed to us, having effected nothing, they resorted to another and a more efficient mode of warfare. They have directed against us all the powers of ridicule. Raillery has exhausted stores of wit and sarcasm upon us; and our societies have been held up as deserving nothing more than contempt. When we attacked the habits and denounced the conduct of the intemperate, we might reasonably have expected to encounter their opposition and resistance. But to be opposed and ridiculed by the sober, as is surprising as it is true. They say by their example that they wish to promote temperance; this is all we are laboring for. They are friendly to good order and sobriety; to effect these would be the consummation of our design. We do not denounce the moderate use they make of spirits; but they censure and ridicule us for not using it at all. Is not their conduct most inconsistent and illiberal? While they are temperate themselves, and desire to see the country become so, they frown upon every practical effort to eradicate intemperance. We believe this ridicule is misdirected, and unfair; and although it may retard for a while by its insidious attacks the progress of our cause, yet it will finally yield to the happy effects produced by our societies.

Throughout this discussion, I have assumed the ground, that intemperance is an evil, and that it exists among us. The first part of this proposition is undeniable; to establish the other, I need only to appeal to this assembly. There are but few here who have not witnessed the melancholy effects of intemperance; all must admit its existence among us. We have all seen the wreck it has made of the fortune and happiness of families; and the health and lives it has destroyed. We have seen it blast the hopes of genius, and lay in ruins the most splendid mind. It has entered our halls of legislation, and given its voice in the formation of the laws of the land. It has dared to take within its trembling hand the scales of justice—to decide upon the property, to set in judgment upon the character, and even to pass sentence against the lives of our citizens! For a single intoxicating cup, it has bartered the glorious rights and privileges for which our Fathers bled! The lawyer while assisting in the administration of justice, whereby the good order and well-being of society are maintained and promoted, is often an example of intemperance. The physician whilst healing others is destroying himself. And even the incense of prayer which is offered to the throne of the Most Holy has been polluted by the foul breath of drunkenness! This is not the extravagant colouring of the imagination, it is the plain language of truth.

Ought not something to be done to remove this evil from among us? As members of the social compact we have relative as well as positive duties to perform:—duties to our neighbours as well as to ourselves. The benevolent exertions of the pious and philanthropic of our age demonstrate the truth "that no man liveth to himself." *Self* has been forgotten, and the watch-word of the times has been *public good*. We heartily desire to co-operate in these plans of benevolence, and to do something for our country! We desire to see the cause of sobriety and order promoted, till every man "shall assume that station in society, to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle him."

We therefore respectfully solicit our superiors in age and experience to aid us in the work in which we are engaged by their weight of character and influence.

But to the youth, we would particularly address ourselves. They have yet formed no habit of intemperance. They are patriotic and their bosoms burn with laudable ambition to promote the public good. You are soon to fill the places of your fathers, the responsibilities and honors of office, are to be yours; you are all to exercise an influence upon public opinion, and give tone to moral sentiment in proportion to your talents and integrity. Seeing your importance in society, and the good which is within your power to effect, we earnestly ask your co-operation. We only ask you to abandon the moderate use of spirits. This is certainly a most paltry sacrifice. It is then so much the more easily made. In making it, if you have to practice self-denial, the sooner you commence the better. But we believe, to you it will be no sacrifice at all. You have only to *resolve* and the work is accomplished.

If you will join us to oppose intemperance, the consciousness of being engaged in a good cause, will enable you to meet with firmness and fortitude all the temptation to the evil, and will arm you in panoply, against which the Parthian darts of ridicule will be thrown in vain.

To those who have honoured us by their presence on this occasion we would also appeal. We believe there is *something* in female influence which is irresistable. Let "the slow-moving finger" of woman's *scorn* be pointed against any vice, and public opinion must oppose it. Let the winning smile of her approbation be given to any cause, and popularity if not success, will attend it. With plastic hand she moulds the manners and forms the character of the age. Although the constitution of society has kindly circumscribed the sphere of her public duties, yet it has enlarged in a corresponding degree the power and influence of her private virtues. Although she is secured by the elevation and moral refinement of her character from every danger of intemperance; yet she is often the innocent and unfortunate sufferer from its consequences. By the sympathies and relations of life, she is made to mingle her sighs and tears for him whom intemperance is destroying. She turns with disgust from the intoxicating cup, but she has to drink to the dregs the misery it produces. Let her influence in society, and her own happiness, prompt her to co-operate with us in our plans of benevolence.

It is true, that the plan of Temperance Societies originated with the pious; yet they are designed to embrace religious and irreligious—professor and non-professor. And we rejoice to see the moral, as well as the pious, active in this good cause. We invite all, of whatever religious faith, or political party, to enlist with us in the cause of Temperance. To the religious, we hope no other motive need be presented, than the *opportunity to do good*. We can lay before the patriotic no claims stronger than the love of friends and country. Where is the man that will not make a small sacrifice for his own dear country? Who will refuse to aid in driving intemperance from her borders—to preserve the purity of her elections, and to perpetuate the existence of her free institutions? We believe our cause will prevail. We believe it is the harbinger of an *illustrious period*, when intemperance will be summoned to the tribunal of public opinion, and receive its sentence of just condemnation: when unlawful passions and appetites shall be banished from society: when reason shall regain her long lost supremacy; and truth, peace, and holiness fill the earth!

For the Western Luminary.

American Tract Society.

NO. 1.

Origin and character of the principal series of Tracts.

A Document with this title has just been issued by the Society, constituting the Number of the American Tract Magazine for November, and to be stereotyped and printed in a separate form; in which the names of the Authors of the several Tracts, so far as they are known and the Committee have felt at liberty to publish them are given; the Tracts reprinted from the Religious Tract Society in London are designated; the character of each Tract is briefly described; and the results of the information in possession of the Committee, respecting the authenticity of the Narrative Tracts, are presented.

The 265 Tracts in the Principal and Occasional Series, may properly be distributed under the following heads; viz. The Bible 10; Redemption, Divinity of Christ and the Trinity 10; Warning to the Impenitent 31; Morality insufficient without the New Birth 16; The Way to be saved 7; Self-examination 7; Spiritual declension and Growth in Grace 13; Narratives of religion chiefly in humble life 28; Prayer 4; The Sabbath and the Lord's Supper 10; Public and Family Worship 8; Christian Education and Relative duties 10; Female Obligations 4; For the Young 14; Spread of the Gospel 16; Sabbath Schools 4; For Mourners, the Sick and afflicted 11; For Seamen 11; For the Aged, Prisoners, Servants and Keeper of Turnpike Gate 4; Infidelity 11; Universalism 5; Popery 5; Judaism 3; Intemperance 14; The Theatre, Dancing, Gambling, and Profaneness 7; Seventh Commandment, Lying, Lawsuits and Temper 4.

Adaptation of the Tracts to all classes of the Community.

No impression can be more erroneous than that the Society's publications are *adapted only to the capacities and wants of the weak, and ignorant, and poor*. A very cursory examination of the above named sketch will show that the *subjects discussed* are the most momentous with which man has any concern, and that a very large proportion of them are treated in a manner which gives scope to the exercise of the highest human powers. *The character and standing of the authors* are also such that no sober man can regard them, in general, but with veneration for their talents, the purity of their motives, and their lives of active beneficence to their fellow men. About 190 Tracts in the sketch, of which the authors' names are given, we find ascribed to the following individuals: viz.

Rev. J. Alleine 1, Rev. Dr. Alexander 2, Rev. E. W. Baldwin 2, Rev. Richard Baxter 2, Rev. James Bean 1, Rev. Dr. Beecher 1, Rev. Dr. Beman 1, Rev. Dr. Bennet 3, Rev. E. Bickersteth 2, Rev. Mr. Biddulph 1, Rev. Thomas Bingham 1, Rev. Dr. Bogue 1, Rev. H. N. Brismade 1, Mrs. Brown 1, Rev. Dr. Brownlee 2, Rev. J. Bull 1, Rev. John Buyan 1, Rev. George Burder 4, Rev. Dr. Calamy 2, Rev. Dr. Campbell 2, Rev. Richard Cecil 2, Rev. J. S. Christmas 1 Rev. Dr. Church 1, Rev. Daniel A. Clark 3, Rev. Dr. Cornelius 1, Mrs. Cornelius 2, William Cowper, Esq. 1, Rev. J. W. Cunningham 1, Rev. Dr. Dana 1, Rev. Daniel De Vinne 1, Rev. J. De Witt, D. D. 1, Rev. Dr. Dickey 1, Rev. A. Dickinson 1, Rev. B. Dickinson 2, Rev. Dr. Doddridge 4, Rev. Dr. Dwight 2, Rev. C. Eddy 1, Rev. Dr. Edwards 3, President Edwards 3, Mrs. Emerson 1, Rev. John Fawcett 1, Rev. J. T. Field 1, Rev. Mr. Flavel 3, Rev. T. Flint 1 Edward E. Ford 1, Rev. C. Friend 1, Rev. A. Fuller 5, Rev. Robert Gibson 1, Rev. Dr. Goodwin 2, Rev. Samuel Green 1, Rev. Dr. Greene 1, S. Greenleaf, Esq 1, Rev. John Griffin 3, Rev. Henry Grove 1, Joseph John Gurney 1, Rev. Prof. Haddock 1, Rev. Gordon Hall 1, Rev. Robert Hall 2, William A. Hallock 1, Rev. Hans Hamilton 1, Rev. J. Haslock 1, Rev. Dr. Hawes 1, Rev. James Hervey 1, Rev. Prof. Hitchcock 1, Rev. J. Hartwell Horne 1, Rev. Joseph Hughes 1, Rev. D. Huntington 1, Rev. Jacob Ide 1, Rev. W. Innes 1, J. Kitteredge, Esq. 1, Rev. Dr. Knox 1, Wm. Ladd, Esq. 1 Leslie 1, Rev. C. P. McIlvaine 4, Rev. S. M'Kean 1, Rev. Mr. McLean 1, Rev. C. Malan 3, Rev. R. Marks 4, Rev. J. Marsh 1, Rev. Wm. Marsh 1, Rev. Dr. Mason 2, Rev. Dr. Miller 1, Rev. Dr. Milnor 2, Mrs. Hannah More 3, Rev. S. Newell 1, Rev. Dr. Newman 4, Rev. John Newton 2, Rev. Job Orton 1, Rev. Dr. Owen 2, Rev. Dr. Payson 2, Richard Pearsall 1, Rev. J. Phillip , Rev. E. Pond 1, Rev. President Porter, D. D. 2, Rev. Dr. Proudfit 4, Reynolds 1, Rev. Legh Richmond 3, Dr. Rush 2, Wm. Rust, Esq 2, A. Serle, Esq. 1, Dr. Sewall 1, Mrs. Sherwood 1, Rev. [illegible] Rev. Dr. Spring 2, Rev. Dr. Stanford 1, Robert Steven, Esq. 1, Rev. Robert Stevenson 1, Rev. Hugh Stowell 1, Rev. Moses Stuart 1, Rev. Wm. Torrey 1, Rev. J. Townsend 3, Rev. J. [illegible]ruair 1, Rev. Dr. Tyreman 1, Rev. Thos. Vivian 1, Rev. Dr. Watts 3, Rev. Dr. Wayland 1, M. L. Weems 1, Rev. P. M. Whelpley 1, Rev. Mark Wilkes 1, Rev. S. Williston 1, Rev. Dr. Woodbridge 1.

These publications are among the happiest practical efforts put forth by these individuals for the moral and spiritual welfare of their race; some of them in a style inimitably chaste and beautiful; and many of them, at the same time, like the Holy Scriptures, combining a simplicity and clearness of illustration, that adapts them to the comprehension of the humblest minds.

Authenticity of the Society's Tracts.

If some have considered Tracts adapted only to the capacity of the ignorant and poor, others have imbibed an impression that they are but *fictitious stories, having no foundation in fact.*—This impression, in the minds of many, extends even to a denial of the evidences which the most authentic Tracts afford of the reality of the New Birth, the influences of the Holy Spirit and the efficacy of atoning blood; and lies in full force against the most valuable truths of the Bible. It is not expected that the above sketch will remove objections from such minds; but it is hoped that the facts it presents of the origin and character of this Society's publications will convince every ingenuous friend of religion, that, so far as regards their authenticity, they are essentially unexceptionable. Two Tracts, having been ascertained to be fiction, and a third of which the authenticity was very questionable, have been recently expunged from the series. Of the 265 Tracts now remaining, and embraced in the above list, about 160 are didactic presentations of christian doctrines, and duties; about 20 are directed against Infidelity, Universalism, Popery and Judaism; and about 20 against Intemperance and other prevalent vices. Only about 65 are narratives; of which a few are palpably allegorical, as Parley the Porter and the Interpreter's House; and notwithstanding the great variety of sources from which the remainder have been derived, and the difficulty of obtaining definite information concerning the origin of a few, the evidence of the authenticity of most of them is abundant; and not one is retained of which the Committee have decisive evidence that it is not, so far as it imports to be, a narrative of facts.

The general indiscriminate charge that Tracts are fiction, deserves not a moment's consideration; and it is a curious fact, that, so far as such a charge has been made *definite*, it has been directed prominently against Tracts whose authenticity is established by the most unquestionable evidence.

One of these Tracts is the *Dairyman's Daughter*. And yet its lamented Author states, at the commencement of the Narrative, that it is given "*from real life and circumstance.*" The Rev. Mr. Tyerman, of the Isle of Wight, in his sketch of the life of the Dairyman, explicity corroborates this testimony, not only as respects the *subject* of the Tract, but the *scenery* described. The same testimony is given in the Life of Legh Richmond, by Grimshawe, and confirmed by a multitude of the most credible witnesses, and among them, the Chairman of the Committee of the American Tract Society, who has himself visited the former residence of the Dairyman's Daughter, with immediate reference to ascertaining the truth of the Narrative which has been so much admired and blessed.

It may be proper here, to say of this and the two other incomparable Narratives from the same author, that, though this Society's editions are considerably abridged, especially in the descriptions of rural scenery, they are *most faithful abridgements, embracing all the substance of the religious history of the individuals, and exclusively in the language of the lamented Author.*

The Honest Waterman, or History of Thomas Man, (No. 235,) is another Tract which has been alledged to be fiction. Of which it is sufficient to say that it bears, on a careful examination, every aspect of truth; it was prepared under the inspection of a gentleman of distinguished piety and benevolence in London, and published by the London Tract Society, one of the Institutions which shared with 14 others in his liberal bequests at his death; and we have also direct intelligence, in a letter from the Secretary of the London Tract Society, that it is a truly authentic Narrative.

We mention but one more Tract against which the charge of fiction has been brought and accredited by many, viz; *Poor Sarah*, (No. 128.)

The following is from the reply to a letter addressed to the Author of this Tract. "To your inquiry," she says, "I answer without hesitation that the Tract is simply a *Narrative of facts.* Sarah was introduced to me by a friend in March 1814, from which time till the summer of 1817, I had opportunities of frequent interviews with her, and I felt it to be a privilege to sit and converse with her on the subject of personal, experimental religion. To me she unbosomed her feelings with perfect confidence and freedom. I observed her constant attendance on public worship and frequently at the conference room and prayer-meeting, and her unassuming, meek, and pious deportment; and indeed until the time of her death I never heard of any one who questioned her piety.

"In those years, I kept a kind of Diary, in which I noted down such events as were interesting to me, and there I wrote the various conversations I had with Sarah, as soon as convenient after their occurrence, without the most distant idea of their ever being seen by any human eye.

"Some time after her death, I was attacked with sickness which was supposed to be a rapid decline, and while "setting my house in order," I looked over my papers with a view of destroying most of them. On meeting with these notices of Sarah's piety, I was reluctant to burn them, and copied them briefly into a separate manuscript. [illegible] friend, who recommended its publication, and it soon after appeared in the Religious Intelligencer at New-Haven, all names of places, &c. being suppressed. On seeing it in prim, I perceived that the language was in some respects more broken than Sarah used. I believe she always said, "My Good Mrs." instead of "Misse," but there was nothing which really affected the authenticity of the Tract.

"She lived, while I knew her, and died in a little hovel on the bank of Snipsic pond, near the line between the town of Tolland and Ellington, Conn. Which side of the line I do not know.

"I receive abundant testimonies of the usefulness of the Tract, and often retire and on my knees thank God for using it to his glory."

Authentic Narrative Tracts desired.

The Committee of the American Tract Society, believing this to be among the most useful class of the Society's publications, and specially adapted to arrest the attention of the great body of the community, earnestly invite the preparation, by competent persons, of Narratives of the operations of Divine grace in individuals whose history, in the providence of God, has come under their own observation. W. A. H.

For the Western Luminary.

MR. EDITOR,

We see and hear of numerous human beings suffering by the oppression of their fellow creatures, in this land famed for *charity* and *christianity*. The master sells his slave to a man whose heart is as hard as adamant, and who has neither regard for God nor man,—he can with the advantage of the law, command and force the poor negro to the handcuffed and taken to a country which from its character for cruelty to slaves will make the heart of a person recoil within him, that would wish to deal with others as he would wish to be done by. Slaves are often carried off in a moment, without an opportunity of bidding parents, wives, husbands or children farewell. They are commanded, and must obey,—they are guilty of the crime of having a skin darker than ours, and for that cause must be doomed to perpetual and inhuman *tortures*.

Is not this practice inconsistent with the character of a country which boasts of its equal rights and liberties, a country which is famed for its benevolent *institutions*, for sending the gospel to the *heathen*, for giving the Holy Scriptures to the poor and needy, for its *Sabbath Schools*, and every thing that is calculated to make men wise and good? Yes, we may boast of many things that are blessings to us for time and eternity; but within our country and even in the families of many of our most prominent professors of religion, the viper of cruelty and oppression reigns. There are among those who are leaders in our churches, whose example before their children and the world is pious, who observe the Sabbath for themselves and require the same of their children; those who attend the regular meetings of the church, and have their children dedicated to God in baptism, who never act towards their servants as though they were under any obligation to train them up as they should go.

They justify themselves by saying they have bought them, and therefore they are their property; that they treat them with humanity. But they do not appear to recollect, that those slaves were born as free as they. But supposing that these slaves had been carried to a land better than their own, and "flowing with milk and honey," still no one had a right even for their own good, to force them from their parents, their wives, their husbands and their children. In their own land alone could they be happy; and to tear them from thence was contrary to every principle of liberty, of justice, of the rights of man, and of *Christianity*. They are stolen from their own native country, where every thing that was near and dear to them was, and are brought to a country which is said to be free, and they and their descendants doomed to perpetual bondage.

Some of our friends who say they are conscientious on the subject of slavery, say they will free their negroes when they arrive at the age of thirty or forty, or that when they themselves die that they will set them free; which perhaps may be a little better than keeping them in perpetual bondage, and but very little too; they require all the strength and vigor of their youth, and when themselves are called to stand before the Judge of quick and dead, they are willing their fellow creatures may be free in this world. There are others who say they endeavor to teach their slaves morality and virtue, and te walk orderly, and do justly; but it may well be said by the slave,

> "Dey say me should to oders do,
> What I would have dem do to me;
> But if dey preach and practice too,
> A negro slave me should not be."

How often we see those friendless creatures sold by their masters, for having in one instance displeased them, or for having made a single effort to procure their own freedom. They are sold bound with chains, and sent to a country where the Sabbath is scarcely known, and where the Bible is scarcely ever seen by them, or but seldom that they hear a sermon preached, and have scarcely food and raiment enough to subsist upon. This is a subject that ought to be considered much more by Church and State; our Churches ought not to permit their members to make traffic of human blood, and to make sale (as it were) of both soul and body, merely for the gain of some of this world's good, for the use of themselves and children; at the expence of their fellow-creatures, who by nature are as free as we are, and if they were placed in the same situation, might perhaps be as intelligent and honorable as we. Our states should endeavor to procure their freedom in some laudable way as soon as possible; so that this may no longer be a land that makes traffic of human blood, and that subsists by the sweat of those poor distressed and tortured sons and [illegible] of Africa.

> "Shall man, of little power possess'd,
> His equal worth enthral?
> And rudely from his brother wrest,
> A blessing—given to all?
>
> Yes! thus it is: yet not unpaid
> His tyranny prevails;
> And all his barbarous deeds are weighed
> In Heaven's unerring scales.
>
> And when the dark and silent grave
> Its gloomy jaws shall close,
> And the stern master and his slave,
> Alike in dust repose,
>
> Each bursting sigh, each bitter tear,
> Each bosom's tortured beat,
> Shall then in black array appear
> Before the judgment seat.
>
> Then tremble, tyrant of the day,
> And shudder at thy doom;
> For know, vain man, thy little sway
> Is ended in the tomb."

A SUBSCRIBER.

Extract of a letter from a Correspondent, under date of

"*Mount Vernon, Ky. Oct. 27th*, 1831.

"MR. SKILLMAN—Our Bible Society has nearly completed a fractional supply of this county, which was left unfinished by the Danville Bible Society. There is no Tract Society here, because of the neglect of the friends of the cause, and nothing else. The Rockspring Sunday School progressed as usual the summer past, with about 75 scholars; and your heart would be gladdened to see the children examined on Scripture—they were, two years ago ignorant of the truths of God's word. Now some of them have (we believe) been "made wise unto salvation"—the School is five miles from town. This Spring we attempted a Sunday School in town, and it has succeeded beyond expectation, in the midst of opposition of every description.

"Sunday Schools, Bible Societies, Tract Societies, Temperance Societies, Sunday Mails, Church and State, Presbyterianism, (what did I say, is Presbyterianism found in such good company?) go the "grand rounds," in the company of the workers of inquity—drunkards, gamblers, quarrelsome, blasphemers, and still worse to tell, some who profess to be the friends of Jesus, all unite in the general "*slang whang*." But I trust the day is not far distant, when the rectitude of these sacred institutions, will force conviction as clear as noon-day. We have attributed to us, the Papist character, to alarm the ignorant, while we stand diametrically opposite from them in our efforts. They prohibited the circulation of the Scriptures, while we are straining every nerve to spread them, and the light which they afford us. It seems "passing strange" that persons going along the road of life cannot perceive what kind of company they keep. Those that are unfriendly to the circulation of the Scriptures, cannot but perceive that they are in company (about that matter) with infidels, wicked men and the devil.—Those who are still engaged in distilling, in trafficing in ardent spirits, or using it, are completely in company with the major abominations in the world."

[From the Christian Herald.]

Proceedings of the Synod of Pittsburgh.

October, 1831.

REPORT ON EDUCATION FOR THE GOSPEL MINISTRY.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of education beg leave to report, That they have taken the subject into serious consideration, and view it as one of vast importance, calling for the *immediate attention* and *zealous co-operation* of all the friends of Zion.

The object here contemplated, viz. the education of poor and pious young men for the gospel ministry, is clearly exhibited in the preamble and resolutions adopted by this Synod three years ago, when they appointed a Board of Education to manage this business. But your committee regret to learn that this Board has adopted no systematic measures, for the purpose of carrying into effect the object of its organization, owing, as we suppose, to a want of willingness on the part of the congregations and Presbyteries connected with this Synod to operate through this channel. And as far as your committee have been able to learn the views of the different Presbyteries on this subject, they are led to believe, that the Presbyteries would severally prefer taking the management of this business into their own hands by forming themselves into Education Societies, auxiliary to the General Assembly's Board. And believing that the churches, generally, will be more able and willing to support this cause if conducted by the several Presbyteries to which they belong,

Therefore, Resolved, 1st. That this Synod recommend it to the Presbyteries under its care, to form themselves as soon as practicable into EDUCATION SOCIETIES, according to the plan proposed by the Assembly's Board, and to co-operate with, and facilitate the measures and exertions of the agent appointed by that Board.

Resolved, 2ndly. That the present Board of Education appointed by the Synod be discontinued as soon as its present concerns shall have been brought to a close.

ORGANIZATION OF A WESTERN FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The committee to whom was referred the overture, No. 3, on the subject of the organization of a Foreign Missionary Society, and to prepare the plan of such a society, beg leave respectfully to report as follows:

It is a fact which the members of the Presbyterian church, in common with some other branches of Christ's visible empire, recognize with joy and gratitude to God, that the indications of prophecy and the signs of the times call upon all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, of every denomination and every clime, to employ redoubled exertions to extend the glorious gospel in the earth, and especially to those who are enveloped in pagan and antichristian darkness. The time appears to have come when Zion should awake and put on her strength, and not only plead before the throne with increasing importunity for the fulfilment of the blessed promise made to the Mediator, that all nations should flow unto him, and be saved, that the mountain of the Lord's house may be established; but by their actual untiring and liberal exertions, to exemplify the reality and sincerity of their desires to convey to a dying world the precious blessings contemplated in these glorious engagements of the covenant of redemption. The church and the world wait to see such a degree of ardor and enterprise on this great subject as the love of Christ and the wants of man demand of his own blood-bought family; living as it does in comfort and affluence, and possessing the rich favors of a munificent Providence.

In saying this, however, there is no wish to depreciate the exertions of the children of Zion, either in Europe or in this country, in behalf of the pagan world. To say nothing of the eastern continent, much has been done in these United States in years past, and the memory of many precious servants of Christ whose mortal bodies now moulder in distant climes, and the record of many missionary stations now existing in various places and under different directions, attest to the truth of this cheering declaration. Especially it is with great pleasure that this Synod recur to and acknowledge the laudable, and persevering, and truly splendid operations of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in the cause of the heathen world; and they cherish towards that Society and its varied and animating movements, none but unmingled feelings of respect and affection. In years past many of them have esteemed it a privilege to pray for its success, and contribute to its funds; and they hope to have opportunities, in years to come, to express in similar ways, their love to it. Nor do the Synod regard it as improper to recur with grateful sentiments to those humbler efforts which they were enabled, in departed years, to put forth through the Western Missionary Society in this great and good cause. Still, however, much remains to be done. The resources of large districts of the Presbyterian church are slumbering in inaction, and experience for a few years past has demonstrated the fact, that they cannot be fully drawn forth by a society so remote as the American Board, or by any that does not involve an ecclesiastical organization, comporting with the honest predilections of many of our people. No judicatory of the Presbyterian church, it is believed, can act at this time on this subject with as much propriety and prospect of unanimity as this; and from various considerations, which it is unnecessary to specify, it is also believed that no position on the continent is so favorable as this, for undertaking the institution of a society, which shall bring up the forces of the Presbyterian church in the middle and western States, to this great and blessed work. Without any feeling of unkindness to any existing Board, *here*, in these western regions of this large and opulent republic, the friends of the perishing heathen can lift up a banner intended for *other* benefactors and *other* ardent aspirants after missionary toils and labors than any institution has yet numbered, and from hence a stream of benevolence can roll, which shall meet and commingle with those of distant places, and the friends of God even *here* supply its demands without coming in unhappy conflict with any other society whatever. Disclaiming all party feelings, therefore, and listening to that voice from the Mediatorial throne, which seems to say, "ARISE *and be doing—collect my* SCATTERED *soldiers, and display my banner, for the day of* SALVATION *is opening on the world!*" This Synod, trusting in the aid and guidance of the GOD OF MISSIONS,

Resolve, 1st. That it is expedient forthwith to establish a Society or Board for Foreign Missions, on such a plan as will admit of the co-operation of such parts of the Presbyterian church as may think proper to unite with it in this great and important concern.

[From the Christian Observer.]

Jews in China.

Among the evidences of the canon of the old testament, there is a remarkable one arising from the Jewish colonies, settled in China and India about the christian era, or even some centuries earlier. They all declare that they originally brought with them, and had preserved in manuscripts, which they regarded as of great value, the very same sacred books, which they, in latter times, found in the possession of their brethren in Europe; and nothing appears from any other quarter in the least to invalidate their testimony. In the last century the remains of a Jewish colony were discovered in China, which had been established in that empire about the year 73 after Christ, perhaps three hundred years earlier. Seven hundred families of the tribes of Judah, Benjamin and Levi, who had escaped the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, made their way over land to China, and there either founded or reinforced the colony in question. Seventeen hundred years of persecution, massacre and apostacy, have reduced them to a very small number. They are now found only at Ki-zong-fu, one hundred miles from Pekin, and amount to six hundred persons. They had taken with them the scriptures, and preserved them for eight hundred years; but at the end of that period, a fire destroyed their synagogue and their manuscripts. To repair the loss, they obtained a copy of the pentateuch, which had belonged to a Jew who had died at Canton. Not only the synagogue, but private persons, possessed transcripts of this manuscript. But, what is extremely remarkable, and highly important to us is, that besides the pentateuch, they preserve different portions of the remaining parts of the old testament, which they say they preserved from a fire in the twelfth century, and the inundation of the river Hoango, A. D. 1446. With these fragments they have formed a supplement to the law, divided into two parts. The first contains small portions of Joshua and Judges, the four books of Samuel and Kings complete, and the Psalms. The second contains some portions of Chronicles, Nehemiah and Esther, almost complete; of Isaiah and Jeremiah, the whole within a little, and of Daniel, and of seven of the minor prophets, some fragments.

THE LUMINARY.

LEXINGTON, KY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1831.

General Assembly's Board of Education.

The claims of this Board were presented to the citizens of this town, on Wednesday evening last, in the first Presbyterian church, by the Rev. JOHN BRECKINRIDGE and the Rev. MR. PHELPS. Mr. Breckinridge, it is well known, is the Corresponding Secretary and General Agent of the Board. The Rev. Mr. Phelps is agent of the Board for the state of Kentucky.

The meeting was well attended; and the very interesting and impressive address of Mr. Breckinridge was listened to with profound attention. Mr. Phelps followed Mr. B. in his remarks, and was succeeded by the Rev. N. H. Hall, and Dr. Blythe; who both expressed their entire approbation of the Assembly's Board of Education, and urged upon the people, heartily to co-operate with the Board in the prosecution of its designs.

The recent appointment of Mr. Breckinridge to this highly important situation, appears to have given entire satisfaction to the churches. And the liberal and enlightened policy that is to be the basis of the future operations of the Board, as unfolded in his truly excellent address, must commend itself to the best feelings of every individual, who desires the prosperity and extended usefulness of the Presbyterian church.

We hope the recommendation of this Board to the Presbyterian churches in Kentucky, by the Synod of this state, at its late meeting at Danville, will meet with one united response. The paramount importance of an enlightened ministry, it were needless here to speak of. But as an incentive to the vigorous efforts of the churches in this good cause, it may be well to state a single fact, which may not have fallen under the notice of some of our readers. It is this: There are now *seven hundred* vacant Presbyterian congregations in the United States. If, in addition to this alarming destitution of ministers, in churches already constituted, we take into the account the vast moral wastes that stretch far away upon our western and southern borders, a painfully interesting state of things is brought to our view. And if to this, we superadd the condition of *hundreds of millions* of heathen, perishing in the midst of their idolatrous and cruel superstitions, what pious, what humane individual, does not feel, deeply feel, the imperious necessity for prompt and efficient efforts to provide, in a greatly increased ratio, the heralds of salvation, to build up these waste places of our Zion, and to pour the light of divine truth upon these perishing millions?

And what more efficient plan for accomplishing this object can be devised, than is presented in the Assembly's Board of Education? It is known to most of our readers, that this Board has been lately reorganized, and has adopted a much more extended plan of usefulness than heretofore. According to the present arrangement, no indigent, pious young man in the Presbyterian church, who comes properly recommended for talents and piety, will be refused that aid necessary to enable him, with proper exertions on his part, to acquire a sound and thorough classical and theological education. The Board opens its arms wide as the wants of the church. It refuses to encircle none in its paternal embrace, who are worthy of its fostering care. Shall it not, then, be sustained in its noble efforts to provide a competent ministry for the *whole* Presbyterian church? Without the hearty co-operation of the individual churches, however, these enlightened and extended plans of usefulness can never be carried into operation. It was only in expectation of such co-operation, that the Board has ventured to make them the basis of its operations.

There is another feature in the operations of this Board of Education, under its new organization, with which we are particularly pleased. We allude to the kind of obligation under which the reception of pecuniary aid places the student. It preserves him alike from the embarrassment of coming into the ministry burdened with a load of debt, and also from that oppressive feeling of dependence, which is ever associated in every properly constituted mind, with the idea of pauperism. Under the present organization of the Board, the obligation assumed by beneficiaries, is not legal, but moral. The church acts upon the principle, that it is her duty to sustain her needy children, and that it is the duty of her children in return, to contribute to her comfort and sustenance. Nor is this parental relation merely assumed. Does it not in reality exist? And does it not, in such cases, present the proper basis for mutual obligation?

As we observed in the commencement of this article, the Rev. *Mr. Phelps* has been appointed permanent agent for the Board in this state. We hope the churches will afford the agent every facility in the prosecution of his important labors. And here we would remark, that not only is all the money raised for this object in Kentucky to be expended in our own state, but the salary of the agent is to be defrayed from the funds of the Board, irrespective of what may be raised for the object within the state.

We would conclude these passing remarks, by urging on the churches in Kentucky that attention to this subject which its paramount importance demands from them. We presume they will be severally visited by the agent, and have the claims of the Board laid before them.

Duties of Ruling Elders.

An Essay, on the Warrant, Nature, and Duties of the office of the Ruling Elder, in the Presbyterian church. By SAMUEL MILLER, D. D.

This truly valuable work, containing 322 pages duodecimo, was presented to us, a few days since, by a friend. We have not yet had time to give it a thorough perusal; but we have seen sufficiently of it, to enable us to recommend it to the careful attention of our readers. It is especially worthy the prayerful perusal of every *officer* in the Presbyterian church. We have heretofore given some extracts from this interesting volume. We shall continue to enrich our pages, occasionally, with extracts from it.

Nothing could have been more seasonable than the appearance of this volume. There is, in many parts of our church, a lamentable ignorance respecting the duties of ruling elders; and we are sorry to say, that this ignorance is even found, in many cases, among the elders themselves. We are glad to see this subject in the hands of Dr. Miller. We anticipate the happiest results to the church from the appearance of this work. Will our elders and clergymen procure the work and read it?

A church organized as ours is, depends in no small degree, for its prosperity and usefulness, on the proper discharge of the duties devolving on its Ruling Elders. If they are deficient in piety or intelligence, and more especially if they are ignorant of the nature and duties of the dignified and highly responsible office whose duties they are called upon, by the church, to discharge, must not the most paralyzing and deleterious influence be the result? It is contrary to the plainest dictates of common sense, to suppose any one can properly discharge the duties of an office, when the design of that office and the duties connected with it, are but vaguely and imperfectly understood. We do hope some effort will be made to give this essay of Dr. Miller's an extensive circulation. The condition of the church loudly calls for it.

Fall of Warsaw.

Our foreign news to-day is of the most painfully interesting character. *Warsaw has fallen!* and the gallant, heroic Poles are again under Russian bondage. We refer our readers to the details on our third page. Philip of Macedon declared, that he considered no city impregnable, however fortified, if he could *introduce within its walls a mule laden with silver*. We are sorry to acknowledge, that the remark has too much foundation in truth. That Russian gold has hastened the subjugation of the oppressed Poles, by corrupting those in whose fidelity was suspended, mainly, the destiny of this gallant nation, we entertain not a doubt.

Transylvania University.

The Academical department of this institution recommenced its operations on Monday of last week. The number of students in College proper is, at present, quite small. The splendid new building now in progress, in the rear of the old college edifice, will probably be completed next fall; before which time, we presume, a President for the institution will not be obtained.

The introductory Lectures of the Medical department, were delivered last week, in the order mentioned in the advertisement previously inserted in our paper. The professors sustained themselves with their usual ability. But, without making any invidious comparison, we think it but right to express the pleasure we received on Friday, from the Lecture of DR. YANDELL, the recently appointed professor to the chair of Chemistry. The laboratory, in which the lecture was delivered, was crowded to overflowing. And every one seemed highly gratified with the intellectual treat. But it is unnecessary to remark upon the merits of this production, as we understand that the students of the institution have solicited a copy from the author, for publication.

The introductory of Professor MAYES, of the Law department, was delivered on Monday of the same week. And on the following Wednesday, DR. CALDWELL delivered a lecture introductory to a course on *Medical Jurisprudence*. This branch has never heretofore been taught in the institution. We doubt not it will add greatly to its usefulness.

We are informed, that the classes in both the Medical and Law Departments, will be larger than usual.

Lyceums.

We learn from the last *Illinois Intelligencer*, published at Vandalia, that Mr. HOLBROOK, the general agent of the American Lyceum, who recently paid a visit to our town, is now travelling through Illinois, promoting the cause of Lyceums, and has recently established a Lyceum at Vandalia.

Temperance Agent.

We have received the second number of a small sheet, with the above title, from the office of the "*Genius of Temperance*." As its name imports, it is designed to promote the cause of Temperance. It is to be issued semi-monthly.

Colonization.

Energetic efforts are now making in Virginia, by private subscriptions, to send out another expedition to Liberia this winter.

Something New under the Sun.

We copy from the *Cincinnati Journal*, the following extract from the proceedings of the Cincinnati Synod, relative to the editor of the Journal. We give these resolutions as a literary curiosity; a specimen of inconsistency and contradiction, we do not recollect ever to have seen exhibited before, in the proceedings of a church judicatory.

Cincinnati Synod.

We have only room this week to give the ultimate decision of Synod in the case of Mr. Blanchard. The resolutions given below were, as our readers will perceive, a compromise between the parties. The discussion on this case continued from Saturday till Tuesday evening, when the business was settled by the adoption of the following resolutions,

1st. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Synod, Mr. Blanchard's sermon, which was the ground of complaint, is too metaphysical in its character; and that on the doctrine of *original sin* and the *atonement* has such variations from the Confession of Faith, as merited the disapprobation of the Presbytery; and while the Synod disapprove such variations, they do not judge them of such importance as to demand the interference of the Synod.

2d. *Resolved*, That Synod judges, that there was not sufficient reason for the ordination of Mr. Blanchard without title.

3d. *Resolved*, That Synod sees no good reason to invalidate the ordination of Mr. Blanchard.

True copy,

WM. GRAHAM, Temporary Clerk.

Dayton, Nov. 2, 1831.

Day of Fasting and Prayer.

Whereas many evils exist in our church and nation, which if persisted in, will, sooner or later, call down the judgments of heaven. Therefore, in view of the dissentions and alienations of affection existing among the ministers of the Presbyterian church;—In view of the continued profanation of the Sabbath by the carrying of the mail and opening of the Post Offices on that holy day;—In view of the deplorable condition of the coloured population of our country, and the sin of oppression awfully prevalent in our land,—And in view of the trials to which our missionaries to the Cherokees in the state of Georgia, are subjected—Resolved, That the 1st day of January next be and it hereby is set apart as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, that the ministers and sessions under the care of the Synod, be requested to convene their respective churches and unite in supplication to the God of mercies for the outpouring of his Spirit upon our church and nation, and the removal of the above mentioned evils from among us.—*Cincinnati Journal.*

Domestic Missions.

The committee on the minutes of the last General Assembly, and the communication of the Synod of Ohio on the subject of Home Missions, have had that subject under consideration; and would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. That as the Presbyteries of this Synod are already auxiliary to the Board of Missions of the General Assembly, or to the American Home Missionary Society, allowing to individuals and churches the privileges of co-operating with either of them, which they may prefer, and as no regulation in the power of the Synod to adopt, can oblige individuals or churches to contribute contrary to their own views; a full and fair experiment of the measure already adopted, ought to be made before any other measure is proposed.

2. That as no effort which this Synod can make would be likely to induce all the ministers and churches to unite either with the Assembly's Board or the A. H. M. Society, so it would be equally fruitless to attempt an amalgamation or united agency of those two institutions, or even the erection of a new Board, to conflict with those already in existence, because a united agency, or a *new board*, would be likely to foster old collisions and originate new ones, instead of allaying and removing them.

3. That the stated clerk of Synod be directed to transmit a copy of the above resolutions to the moderators of the Synods named in the minutes of the General Assembly, and to the next General Assembly.

These resolutions passed without opposition. [*Ib.*

For the Western Luminary.

Female Benevolent Society.

Treasurer's Report for 1831.

Money received from subscribers for the relief of the poor of Lexington,	$66 00
Collection in McChord Church, by Rev. Mr. Hinckley,	22 07
Do. in Methodist Church by Rev. Mr. Light,	13 75
Do. in 1st Presbyterian Church by Rev. Mr. Hall,	18 00
Interest on Medical Hall stock,	12 00
Donation from several gentlemen of Lex.	40 00
Appropriation by Trustees of the town,	50 00
	$222 82
Balance on hand from 1830,	4 09
	$335 91
Money expended for the relief of the poor,	2 9 25
Leaving a balance in the Treasury,	$16 66

A. V. SAYRE, *Treasurer.*

Nov. 4th, 1831.

Mrs. JOHN NORTON, *President.*
Mrs. E. ROSS, *1st Vice-President.*
Mrs. S. RICHARDSON, *2d Vice-President.*
Miss SHORT, *Secretary.*
Mrs. SAYRE, *Treasurer.*

MANAGERS.

Mrs. ELLIOTT,	Mrs. BRUEN,
Mrs. BELL,	Mrs. OREAR,
Mrs. BECKLEY,	Mrs. VIRDEN,
Mrs. PATRICK,	Mrs. PUTNAM,
Miss MONTGOMERY,	Miss M'BEAN.

Sunday School Jubilee.

Last week, on Wednesday—a day of cloudless beauty and serenity—thirteen thousand children belonging to the Sunday Schools in this city, attended by about three thousand teachers were seen, between the hours of 12 and 1, standing in front of the city Hall in the Park. The crowd was dense and heavy around them. Parents and philanthropists pressed upon the ranks of bright-eyed, joyful children. But it was not until the Jubilee Hymn rose soft and clear on the balmy air, that the moral grandeur of the scene was fully developed. Thousands of child-like voices, sustained by a strong choir of singers on the steps of the Hall, murmured, in waves of sacred song, the full burden of their gratitude and their praise.

We were gazing long and earnestly from a window that overlooked the vast multitude. The song ended. The joyful ranks of grateful children in long lines defiled through the city to their homes—but still that murmer of praise seemed to linger in the air like the sound of unnumbered honey-bees in a garden of flowers.—*Badger's Messenger, Oct.* 26, 1831.

Riotous Proceedings in Hudson.

We learn that a most unaccountable excitement, leading to acts of violence and the disturbance of public worship, has existed in Hudson in this state for some days past. The facts as far as we have learned them are these:—The Rev. John N. Maffitt, of the New-England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been preaching for a few weeks past in that city; an awakening has followed his labors, and the number of hopeful conversions, week before last, were estimated at about thirty. Matters proceeded on quietly until Wednesday evening of last week, when a large mob surrounded the church with intentions evidently hostile to the Rev. Mr. Maffitt. His friends, we understand, saved him from violence with much personal hazard. The next day the city was in much commotion, and the authorities expressed their fears that they should not be able to protect the Rev. gentleman from harm. He however persevered, and preached in the evening; but the house was surrounded by thousands, the meeting interrupted, and he was attended to his house by a strong guard of gentlemen who volunteered to protect him from the exasperated and passion-tossed multitude.

We learn, however, that the tumult has very much subsided. It is a fact highly honorable to that city, that the Mayor, the Recorder, and other distinguished individuals exerted themselves to the extent of their power in restoring order.

It is very singular that our enlightened American community has yet to learn that public opinion is strong enough without clubs—and that violence adds no strength to opposition against religion or its teachers. Whitefield, Wesley, Garretson, and many others are now as immortal and as unsullied in human fame, as though they had never been mobbed or imprisoned; and we doubt not the present imprisonment of Worcester and Butler will be one of those bright passages in their history, that malignity and scorn can never obscure.—*Ib.*

From the Southern Religious Telegraph.

Virginia Colonization Society.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from *Mr John McPhail*, to the Treasurer of the Colonization Society of Virginia, from which the following is an extract.

Norfolk, Oct. 31st. 1831.

Dear Sir,—I am now busily engaged in fitting the ship *James Perkins*, to take in 300 emigrants for Liberia. I have already received lists of about *one hundred* families, all prepared to depart in three days notice. I have applications from different quarters so that if we had the means of transporting them, 1,000 might be obtained before the end of the year.

This cargo will, most probably, be all from Southampton, except about 15 or 20 who had their names registered here some time ago. The situation of these free people of color in Southampton is truly distressing, and if you were acquainted with their distressed situation, you would think with me that they should have the first chance of geting off. However, I believe, that there will be means to take twenty or thirty more, if there is necessity for it.—But contrary to former circumstances, when there was difficulty in obtaining emigrants to fill up, I am afraid of being overpowered with numbers. Those from Southampton are valuable people; most of them have

been in the habit of cultivating small farms on their own account; amongst them are some very valuable mechanics, and all that are registered, are of good characters, certified by the most respectable gentlemen in the County. * * * I think this ship will be ready to depart about from the 15th to the 20th, and will certainly depart, unless something unforeseen takes place, by the 20th November.

Great Fire at Constantinople.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Boston Recorder, dated

SMYRNA, AUG. 13, 1831.

On the 2d of the present month, a fire broke out in Pera, the Frank suburb, which in its progress swept away all but eight buildings in Pera and San Demetrio. All the palaces of the Foreign Ambassadors but the Austrian; the dwellings of the Frank merchants, dragomens, &c. (with the exception already named,) and the only shelter of tens of thousands of poor Greeks, Turks, and Armenians, are now heaps of burning cinders.

Among those who have lost nearly every thing by this dreadful fire, is our missionary brother, Rev. Mr. Goodell. He was just quietly settled in Constantinople, and was making arrangements for establishing schools, when this calamity came upon them. The new building, furniture, books, &c. of the school which we had for some time sustained there, and the dwelling of the British and Foreign Bible Society's agent have also been destroyed. JOSHUA BREWER.

Georgia and the Missionaries.

"When the righteous bear rule, the people rejoice."

We perceive by the returns already made, that Mr. Lumpkin is chosen Governor of the State of Georgia, instead of that unprincipled, and violent man, J. R. Gilmer. We are pleased to find by this election, that the people of Georgia, have a just perception of civil and religious qualities.—We are informed that Gov. Lumpkin is a truly excellent man, and a member of the Baptist church. If so we shall expect to hear that as soon as it is in his power, he will set the missionaries free from the unjust and tyrannical sentence, which has immured them among felons and knaves. His own reputation as a christian, the bleeding cause of his Redeemer, the tarnished honor of his state, the credit of his denomination, and above all, the immutable demands of justice, all, all conspire, to claim from him such an act of christian charity, as well as civil protection to unoffending men.—*Baptist Repository.*

The Methodist Missionary.

Among the individuals "pardoned" by Gov. Gilmer, on condition that they would remove from the country claimed by Georgia, was Mr. Trott, Methodist missionary. The Methodist Herald, of Boston, thus alludes to the course of Mr. T.

"We learn with some regret, that one of the Missionaries has finally succumbed to the Georgia laws, to prevent going into the Penitentiary. His case, we admit, was a trying one but it was also a glorious one; and we should much rather have heard that he met his fate with fortitude, than to learn that he had preserved his liberty by a dereliction of principle. But perhaps we are not in possession of circumstances enough to form a correct judgment, and we will say no more at present."

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Both Branches of the Legislature met at Frankfort on Monday of last week.

J. CRITTENDEN was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, without opposition; ROBT. S. TODD, Clerk without opposition, and G. I. JOHNSON, Assistant Clerk.

JAMES STONESTREET was elected Clerk of the Senate, without opposition, and B. POLLARD, Assistant.

Mr. Clay was elected to the Senate of the U. States, by a majority of nine votes over the opposing candidate, Col. R. M. Johnson.

Governor's Message.

The Message of Gov. *Metcalfe* was transmitted to the Senate and House of Representatives, on Tuesday of last week. We have not room for the document, entire, and shall content ourselves with glancing at the topics it embraces.

The Message commences by adverting to the reason for convening the Legislature at so early a period; —namely, that an opportunity might be afforded for the election of a Senator to Congress. The Governor announces, that the full amount of stock authorized by the last Legislature to be subscribed for by the State, in the several Turnpike companies, had been taken; that the road from Louisville is under contract, and will soon be completed to Shelbyville; and that there remains a space of some miles of the road from Maysville to Lexington not yet contracted for, owing to the inadequacy of the funds of the company. In reference to that part of the road already finished he remarks,

"The amount of toll hitherto charged at the toll-gate near Maysville is less by nearly one half than the amount specified by law; and notwithstanding the diminution of the rates of toll, the stockholders have received a dividend at the rate of thirteen per cent. per annum. This gate is fixed on a part of the road too, the construction of which has exceeded, by about fifty per cent, what will be the average cost of an equal length of the residue of the road."

A general system of internal improvements is then submitted to the consideration of the Legislature. In reference to the Revenue, the following remarks are made:

"According to the estimate of the Auditor of Public accounts, the amount of the expenditures of the Government for the year ending on the 10th of October 1832, will be two hundred and eighty four thousand eight hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents.

The amount expected to be received into the Treasury up to that period, is one hundred and forty one thousand four hundred and fifty-nine dollars. Thus, leaving a balance against the Government at the end of the present fiscal year, of one hundred and forty-three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and fifty-eight cents.

The question arises, whether it is not due to our constituents, that provision be made without delay to meet the Treasury deficit! At this time an inconsiderable increase will effect gradually that desirable object; but if the Legislative action is postponed from year to year, an extravagant tax must in the end be the consequence."

"By an examination of the books of the Auditor, it will be found that the amount of Stock belonging to the State is as follows: In the Bank of Kentucky, one hundred and forty-nine thousand, one hundred and seventy-five dollars. In the Bank of the Commonwealth, five hundred and eighty-seven thousand, three hundred and eleven dollars and thirteen cents. Of specie in the last mentioned Bank, forty-four thousand, seven hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

The aggregate amount of Bank Stock (a considerable portion of which is in Commonwealth paper) is seven hundred and eighty-one thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and sixty-three cents.

The amount of Stock belonging to the State in Turnpike Roads, is forty-five thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars and thirty-three cents. In bridge Stock, five hundred and seventy-one dollars."

The defectiveness of the Revenue laws are the next theme of remark. A repeal is especially urged of that law which "exempts from taxation all that part of the mercantile capital of the country which is employed in the purchase of goods, wares, and merchandize manufactured in the United States."

It is then submitted to the Legislature, whether "a final and decisive movement" should not be made in relation to the Bank Stock belonging to the state. The Governor expresses his apprehensions, that when the business of the Banks shall be closed, the deficiency will be found greater than is now generally anticipated. In connexion with this subject, we have the following correct sentiment:

"It is now well understood that no state can, by its legislation, act in violation of the moral law, with any reasonable or fair prospect of impunity—that an unworthy example set by the state will be followed to her own injury and consequent degradation."

The paramount importance of a general system of education, is next urged upon the consideration of the Legislature. We quote the following:

"We have at this time many living among us, whose honoured years have more than doubled the years of our young, but glorious republic, and yet we have the pleasure to behold in every quarter of the civilized world in which christianity has shed its light, the active tendency of the human mind to imitate our bright example of free government. Let this light go out, and the enemies of liberty every where will deride our republican principles and scoff at its votaries, while they rivet anew the fetters which are now falling to the ground.

But if our citizens are enlightened, their morals invigorated and physical condition improved: if we remain true to the principles that a majority shall rule, and continue to rally around and sustain the Republic, it requires no prophetic ken to foretel the overthrow of superstition, bigotry, and tyranny in every land."

We shall conclude this imperfect abstract, and take our leave of this document, by extracting the latter clause of its last paragraph:

"Believing sincerely, that beneath the smiles of approving heaven, it is in the power of the legislature, greatly to advance the prosperity and happiness of our intelligent constituents, I can only promise my ready co-operation in the adoption of the measures herein recommended, and in every other for the attainment of that object, that the legislative wisdom may devise."

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New-York Observer.

Fall of Warsaw.

Russian account of the storming of the City.

LONDON, September 21st.—A letter dated Warsaw, Sep. 8, says—"Poland is again subject to its lawful sovereign. On the 5th inst. Field Marshal Count Paskewitsch sent in a confidential officer to Warsaw, to demand in the name of his majesty the submission of the city, and to promise, on the other hand, amnesty and pardon. With an infatuation which cannot be sufficiently deplored, these words of peace were rejected by the leaders of the insurrection. On the 6th, at day break, the Russian army advanced to storm the city. After a most desperate and sanguinary resistance, our brave soldiers, with rare intrepidity, made themselves masters of four redoubts which lay upon our line of attack, as well as the first line of intrenchment which surround Warsaw itself, and of which Wola is a perfect fortress. The task, however, was not ended with this; there remained a second line of intrenchments, and a broad moat round the city, defended by bastions.

At 4 o'clock in the morning of the 7th the Field Marshal was preparing to overcome these last obstacles, when Gen Krucowiecki sent Gen. Prondzynski to him to announce the intention of the Polish nation to submit to its legitimate King. These sentiments were, however, not confirmed by that Chief of the Government, who soon after came in person to the Marshal. He affirmed that the consent of the Diet was necessary for such a submission. After the most urgent exhortations and representations of the inutility of further defence, and the disasters which it would inevitably bring with it, the General withdrew at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Hereupon, three hours more were granted to Gen. Krucowiecki, within which time he was to announce to the Marshal his final resolution. As this was not given by one o'clock, the Marshal sent word that he should give orders to attack. Half an hour more was requested for consideration, but this also elapsing without a satisfactory answer being given, the Marshal issued orders for the attack. It was terrible, and very successful; flags of truce were sent, but they brought only dilatory answers. The attack was, therefore, begun upon the second line of intrenchments, which were carried at the point of the bayonet The enemy, who in the meantime received reinforcements, vigorously defended the gardens and the edges of the ditches towards the Jernsalem barrier, and even made our troops give way for a moment; but the ardor of the latter reviving, they quickly scaled the walls of the city, which presented a most formidable line of defence. The prodigies of valor which had already distinguished the two days were renewed, and at 9 o'clock in the evening the intrenchments, the gardens, ditches, walls, every thing, in short, was in the hands of our brave troops. Meantime, night set in, and the army required repose.

The line of intrenchments carried by storm, 6000 prisoners and nearly 100 pieces of cannon, where the trophies of these two memorable days.

Nothing could now save the city and the enemy's army.—Both therefore, implored the clemency of the Emperor, and this circumstance made it the Marshal's duty to restrain the vengeance of the soldiers, which was excited to the utmost by such an obstinate resistance. To-day our troops are in Warsaw.—The Polish army and the nation have submitted to their Monarch; the former, in conformity with the Emperor's Manifesto, is gone to Plozk, there to await his orders. In some days we shall be able to give a more detailed account of these important events. The glorious success which we have obtained has been purchased by severe losses. The Field Marshal himself has received a contusion on the left arm and the breast. Krukowiecki has resigned his power.

General Malachowski has announced to the Field Marshal, in two letters signed by his own hand, that he leads the army to Plozk, with the intention of waiting there for the command of his Imperial Majesty. We must hope that the Polish army will persevere in those good sentiments, and disregard the perfidious insinuations, which may, perhaps, have been addressed to it.

Another Account.

The second report is dated Warsaw, Sept. 8. It relates with more detail, but in substance the same as the report already received, the circumstances of the attack on the intrenchments at Warsaw. On the 2d day (Sept. 7) Count Paskewisch received a contusion from a cannon ball, which struck his left arm in the first quarter of an hour of the combat, and, though no dangerous consequences were apprehended, he was obliged for a time to quit the field, and leave the command to General Toll, After reciting the circumstances of the combat till the Russians had got possession of the ramparts the report concludes in the following terms: "The Poles retreated into the interior of the city: the Russians occupied the ramparts, and erected batteries for 80 cannon to chastise the rebellious city in case it should persevere in its resistance. In the course of the night Gen. Krucowiecki sent a flag of truce, announcing that the Diet had dissolved itself, and that he as Dictator, governed alone. At day break orders were issued to all the troops not to commit any hostilities, as both the capital and the country had submitted to his Majesty the Emperor and King, and the army was marching to Plock, as the Field Marshal had ordered, to await his Majesty's command. This morning General Malachowski caused a report of the Polish army to be delivered to the Field-Marshal. The Imperial Guard occupied the city this morning. At the Jerusalem barrier a deputation presented to his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael, bread and salt. A brigade occupied the Tete de Pont of Pragra. The Field Marshal will come this morning to the Belvidere; his indisposition prevents him from getting on horseback. Gen. Count Witt is appointed Governor of Warsaw, and Gen. Korff, Commandant. The suburbs on the south-west side are almost entirely burnt down. In the city itself the artillery has done little damage. The loss of the Russian army could not be inconsiderable; it is estimated between 4,000 and 5,000 men, but positive details are still wanting.

Sensation excited by the news in Paris.

The London Morning Herald of the 20th says—The fate of Warsaw, and the ruin of so sacred a cause as that of Poland, appear to cast a general gloom over the public mind; hard and bitter are the complaints against a government, which by a single manifestation of its will, could have saved a brave nation. The latest accounts from Paris, represent the state of the capital as most alarming, the public feeling is raised to a state of phrenzied hostility against the ministers, on their policy towards Poland. Their funds have fallen from 2 to 3 per cent.

The express from Paris gives alarming accounts of the state of the French capital. The news of the fall of Warsaw seems to have excited among all classes there a phrenzy equal to that produced by the publication of the Polignac Ordinances. Men view it as a national calamity—as a national disgrace, of which each individual must bear his share. The majority of the shops are shut—public business is in some degree suspended—the Ministers are insulted, laughed at, threatened, and hanged in effigy—crowds throng the streets with crape hat and arm bands, some pillaging gun-maker's shops, others busy in listening to the ardent appeals of the newspapers—the theatres are almost all closed—the black flag is hoisted in some of the main streets—the drum beats hourly to arms—the Marsellaise is publicly sung in the Palais Royal—the troops of the line are in motion—and to sum up all in one sentence, the Ministry has been twice defeated on points which it had strongly at heart.

M. M. Cassimer Perier and Sebastiani had a narrow escape with their lives on Saturday.

The French papers contain an abstract of a circular, dated Warsaw, Aug. 15, and addressed to the Polish Envoys at Paris. This document is most affecting and impressive. It charges the cabinets of England and France with bad faith, and adds, that if Poland be again enslaved, its fate must be attributed to their "hypocritical sympathy."

The correspondent of a London paper writes as follows:—

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The calamitous intelligence from Warsaw, which the Journals of yesterday conveyed to you, have already produced part of its long foreseen effects. The people assembled last night at the Palais Royal, and proceeded thence, to the number of 3 or 400, to the hotel of the Minister for Foreign Affairs (M. Sebastiani,) on the Boulevards du Capucins, and made some show of attacking it. They succeeded, however only in breaking some panes of glass in the windows, when they were compelled to retreat before the armed force. They were for the most part armed with clubs, but some obtained muskets and pistols from the shop of a gunmaker at the corner of the Rue St. Fiacre. In an attempt to proceed to the hotel of St. Pozzo de Borgho, (the Russian Ambassador) they were met and dispersed in that direction by a body of the National Guards. They retreated to the Port St. Dennis, and finally, at 11 o'clock, retired for the night.

At an early hour this morning I observed in the garden of the Palais Royal symptoms of the nature which, on the 26th of July, 1830, preceded the late revolution. Up to 12 o'clock the gardens every moment displayed an increased number of occupants. The court was crowded in the centre by the people. In one corner Marshal Soult's carriage stood singly. He had arrived to visit the King. A council of Ministers was soon afterwards assembled, and is now sitting under the presidency of his Majesty. Business on 'Change opened under the most gloomy impressions. The people were every where seen proceeding towards the Palais Royal, crying (as they did last night) "*A bas les Ministres! a bas les Rueses!*" (Down with the Ministers! Down with the Russians!) The first transactions were, therefore, at prices considerably below those at which the market closed yesterday. At this moment (3 o'clock) the fall is to the same extent as that of the memorable 26th of July, 1830—namely, 2 per cent.

The garden of the Palais Royal is at this moment (as on all foregoing occasions of the same nature,) the focus of discontent. A *voltigeur* company of the 3d Light Infantry is drawn up at the end next the court yard—another is under arms at the Basin. The troops would not, I think, act against the people should orders to fire upon the latter be given—but, may God forbid that such an order should be deemed necessary! The National Guards could put down a partial riot—but I have not the same confidence in their determination that I formerly had. You are aware of all the predisposing causes for this discontent and may expect something very serious from hence, I fear.

The newspapers of this day (generally speaking) deplore the catastrophe at Warsaw, but implore of the people not to resort to acts of violence. The *Journal du Commerce* appears in mourning. M. Mauguin yesterday gave notice of a motion for Monday next, respecting the foreign relations; and a M. Laurence one touching the internal affairs of the kingdom. I think it possible (although, perhaps, I exaggerate appearances) that Ministers may deem it their duty to resign in the interim, but it is not likely that they can maintain themselves in power for many days. The natural, and, perhaps, not remote effect of their resignation would be the accession of the war party to office, and, consequently, to commit France with one or more of her Continental neighbors. I feel it my duty to state this my impression under existing appearances, even at the risk of finding (which would give me pleasure) that my apprehensions were groundless. Moving amid excitement, it is difficult to escape its contagious qualities; but looking at the present position of France and Europe, I cannot but exclaim, with reference to the capture of Warsaw, in the words of Prince Talleyrand, when he first heard of the French army in retreat from Moscow had lost by the cold 3,000 horses.—"*C'est le commencement de le fin.*"

Half past Three.

The *rappel* is being beaten in every direction. The avenues leading to the Palais Royal are occupied by cavalry of the line. The garden of the Palais Royal will be cleared in a few minutes.

At the Chamber of Deputies various reports where in circulation. One, that the resignation of Gen. Sebastiani had absolutely taken place. No business of any consequence was transacted.

P. S. The streets are filled with troops, and the National Guards are assembled. We shall, I fear, have a serious riot to night.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

THE RAIL ROAD.—The Contractors with their labourers are now engaged on their several sections of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road near this place Additional hands are wanted. The work will be pushed forward with spirit and zeal by all concerned. The Louisville sections will be ready for letting as soon as the Chief Engineer can complete his reconnoisances.—*Kent. Reporter.*

The steam boat LIBERTY struck a snag, a few miles above the Missouri River, and sunk immediately in eight feet water.—*Ib.*

We learn from Louisville that the boiler of the Steam ferry-boat exploded on Tuesday evening last when near the Jeffersonville shore. Six persons are stated to have been killed and several others scalded and wounded. The explosion is ascribed to defective boilers, and the unskilfulness of the engineer, who is among the killed.—*Shelbyville Examiner.*

The Instigator of the plot taken.—We understand that letters have been received in this city [Richmond, Va.] from Southampton, communicating the highly gratifying intelligence that the bandit Nat Turner has actually been taken, and is now confined in the jail of that county.—*Telegraph.*

Melancholy Intelligence.—We have seen an extract of a letter from Major Dougherty, agent of the Pawnees, to his brother, which says that the Small Pox has been committing dreadful ravages among the Pawnee Indians. Nearly the whole of one tribe (the Pawnee Republic,) of about 3,500 souls, have been swept off—the number dying daily being so great that they had not been able to bury them. The cause of the disease being so fatal among them is, that they immediately plunge into the water as soon as the fever makes its appearance—thus driving the disease inwardly. Scarcely an instance is known of recovery when they are attacked by this terrible malady.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The case of Judge Marshall is one of the most extraordinary ever known, or heard of in the annals of Surgery. One of the surgeons present at the operation has stated to us, that six hundred formations of gravel from the size of large peas, down to that of small shot, taken from the veneraale sufferer were actually counted, and that the whole exceeded a thousand. The case was so difficult, that insted of two or three minutes, the operation was necessarily protracted to above twenty. Not a groan escaped his lips, nor was there a percetible twinge of a muscle. The wonder is, that, subject to so formidable a complaint, the constitution of the patient has not long since sunk under it, or his intellectual vigor been impaired.—*N. Y. Commercial Adv.*

It is stated that a strong effort will be made at the next session of Congress to induce that body to adopt some plan for the gradual abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Murray the bank robber at New York has acknowledged that he robbed a Bank in Glasgow, and would have robbed another. He had prepared keys to pass two of the four doors, but at the third found *a bit of red tape sealed across the key hole.* Had he removed the tape or defaced the seal, to explore the wards of the lock, the attempt would have been apparent in the morning.

ARRIVAL OF DR. HEWITT.—Among the passengers in the ship Brittannia, from Liverpool, just arrived in New-York, are Rev. Dr. Hewitt, and the Rev. Dr. Hawes, of Hartford.—*Genius of Temperance.*

TEMPERANCE IN THE CHURCHES.—The Baptist Convention of New-Hampshire, at their late Annual Meeting in Hopington, expressed their decided opinion, that it is inconsistent with the Christian profession to be concerned, in any shape, in the manufacture, sale, or use of ardent spirits, except it be, in the *strictest sense,* for medicinal purposes."—*Chr. Watchman.*

Military Temperance.—The field officers of the Brigade of Artillery, at their meeting at Middletown, Ct. on the 12th of August, voted to abstain from the use of ardent spirits, and to recommend to all Brigade Regimental and Company officers to discontinue the use of the same at their meetings and parades.

All on Rail Roads.—The Albany and Schenectady Rail Road has of course rendered the old Turnpike betwen those cities, upon which so much capital has been expended during the last thirty years, utterly valueless. We learn, however, that the Directors of the old company have determined to construct a rail way on the old turnpike. This measure will seriously affect the stock in the present rail-road; but we have no doubt that even should the other road be constructed, there would be sufficient business upon both to render the investments valuable.—*N. Y. Spec.*

Slaves in Louisiana—A petition is circulating at New Orleans among the citizens, praying the Governor to take measures to prevent the farther introduction of slaves into that state.

MARRIED—In Boston, on Wednesday evening, the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Blagden, Alonzo Chapin, M. D. of Rochester, N. Y. to Miss Mary Ann Tenney, daughter of Samuel Tenney, Esq. of this city. Dr. and Mrs. T. belong to the reinforcement, now fitting out by the A. B. C. F. M. to sail from New Bedford this month, as missionaries to the Isles of the Pacific.—*Recorder.*

In Nelson, by the Rev. Z. S. Barstow, on the 25th ult. the Rev John S. Emerson, a missionary destined to the Sandwich Islands, to Miss Ursula Sophia Newell, daughter of the Rev. Gad Newell.—*Ib.*

In Newark, N. J. Rev. Cochran Forges, of Pennsylvania, to Miss Rebecca Smith, auxiliaries to the Missionary station at the Sandwich Islands.—*Ib.*

In Chillicothe, Ohio, Sept. 19, by Rev. Augustus Pomroy, Rev. Henry Little, of Oxford, to Miss Susan N. Smith, daughter of Mr. Obadiah Smith, merchant, Hartford, Mass.

In Harrisburgh, Penn. on the 25th Oct by the Rev. Mr. Dewitt, Rev. William P. Alexander, formerly of Paris, Missionary to the Sandwich Islands, to Miss Mary Ann M'Kinney.

In Vincennes, Indiana, Mr. Archibald B. M'Kee, formerly of this place, to Miss —— Smith.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. John James, Mr. Archilles Davis to Miss Melinda Moore, both of Mercer county.

DIED—At Bombay, India, on the 3d of May, Mrs. Elizabeth Hervey, wife of the Rev. Wm. Hervey, Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M., a few months only after her arrival in the field appointed for her Missionary labors. She left the world in great peace of mind, rejoicing that she had been counted worthy to die on missionary ground.—*Boston Recorder.*

In this town, on the 13th inst. Mary Catharine, daughter of Mr. John O. Sprake, aged 2 years and 10 days.

Advertisements.

☞ The facilities for *advertising* in this paper are equal, if not superior to any other paper in the Western Country. Near *two thousand* copies are disseminated, weekly. Advertisements left at the office, or at A. T. Skillman's Book Store will meet with prompt attention.

Colonization Speech.

THE Board of Managers of the Kentucky Colonization Society have obtained the consent of DANIEL MAYES, ESQ. to deliver the *Annual Address,* on the 1st day of December, in Frankfort. It is earnestly desired that every Auxiliary Society throughout the state, may be fully represented at the annual meeting of the parent institution.

A general attendance of all who are friendly to African Colonization is requested.

J. T. EDGAR,
Chairman of the Board.

SIGN PAINTING,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, IN THE NEATEST MANNER, AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

N. B. Bagging Shuttles of a superior quality.

JOHN JONES,
High Street, Lexington.

Periodical Publications.

THE publisher of the Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia, proposes to compile and publish in pamphlet form, a list of all the periodicals in the United States for 1831. He believes that such a work will be valuable as a reference, and of much benefit to merchants and others desirous of advertising, and he respectfully solicits the aid of the craft, in endeavoring to render it as complete as possible.

He desires that one or more numbers of each publication in the Union may be forwarded to him as soon as possible—at least two numbers should be sent, by different mails, to avoid failure from miscarriage. To those who comply with this request, a copy of the work will be forwarded on its completion.

The design of the publisher is not to realize profit, but to afford the public a work which cannot but be of general advantage. The price will therefore, be as low, as the expense of the undertaking will admit.

☞ All publishers of newspapers are requested to insert the above.

HOUSTON SEMINARY.

THE Proprietors of Houston Seminary, having completed their buildings so far as to enable them to commence their establishment on the 21st of November next: think proper to inform the public that this School teaches methodically and according to the most improved plans,

1. A course of common English education;
2. Greek and Latin languages;
3. Mathematicks, Physicks and Chemistry.

In connection with the above subjects will be taught Metaphysicks, Elocution, Logic, Perspective Drawing, &c. also Natural Science, under which is included the classification of the Animal, Vegetable and Mineral Kingdoms. The books used in the mathematical department will consist principally of Francis' compilations and translations from the French, usually known by the name of the Cambridge Course. This School has for its object the production of practical men, and is finely situated 1 1-2 miles S. W. of Paris, in view of the road leading from Paris to Lexington. Boarding can be procured either in Town or near the School. The price of tuition will vary from 12 to 30 dollars per annum, one half payable in advance

LUTHER SMITH, *Teach. of Lan.*
BENJ. MOORE, *Teach. of Math.*

Paris, November 2, 1831. 18–6w.

MACHINE CARDS.

A Superior quality of EASTERN *Machine Cards, Filletting, Comb Plate, &c.* kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers: Any orders left for any particular description of *Cards* can be filled at a short notice. We have also on hand a large stock of

Jack's Superior *Patent Balances.*
Printing Ink, of best quality.
Looking Glass Plates, large and small.
Mahogany, Satin and Rose wood Veneers.
Bagging Eyes, very low.

For sale low for Cash, by

STEPHENS, WINSLOW & STEPHENS,
Main Street, Lexington.

November 2nd, 1831. 18–3m.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is now receiving and opening a large assortment of

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Selected with care for this market from the latest arrivals at the Eastern Cities. Among the articles received are—

SUPER black, blue, brown, olive, drab and grey mixed *Cloths and Cassimeres;*
Super light and dark grey mixed *Satinets;*
Do. blue and blue mixed do;
Premium grey and gold mixed do;
Revolution mixed and Clay premium do;
Flannels, Blankets and Baizes, assorted;
Ratinets and Bombazets, do;
Extra super black, brown, green, plumb and fawn 6–4 French Merino Cloths;
Black, blue, brown, green, scarlet, plumb, crimson and other colored Circassian and English Merino Cloths;
Black, brown, green and lead colored Norwich Crapes and Lustres;
Black and blue-black Italian Lustring;
Black Gros de Swiss figured, changeable, and a great variety of other *Silks;*
Black, white and other coloured Satins;
A large assortment of Prints and Calicoes;
An extensive assortment of Domestic Cottons, Tickings, &c. &c. &c.
Jaconet, Cambric, Swiss and Book Muslins;
Wide and narrow white and black Bobbinet Lace and Bobbinet Veils;
An elegant assortment of Merino Scarfs and Shawls;
A great variety of Merino, Barege, Cashmere and other Handkerchiefs;
A great variety of Silk and Valencia Vestings;
An elegant assortment of fashionable Ribbons;
A large assortment of Gentlemen's and Boy's Sea Otter, South Sea Otter, South Sea Seal, and other Seal-skin Opera and Round Topped *CAPS;*
Men's and Boys' Cloth Opera do.
Do. do. Fur Hats;
Misses' and Children's Chincilla, Sea Otter and Fancy Caps;
Ladies' and Misses' fine Straw and Open work Dunstable Bonnets;
2,500 pairs Ladies' Men's Boy's & Children's SHOES and BOOTS of all descriptions;
A constant supply of Philadelphia CALF SKINS;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware & Cutlery;

Queensware, Glassware and China.

ALSO—A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES.

His stand being an eligible one, in the neighborhood of the "*Cheap Store opposite the Court-house Door,*" and contiguous to the house that has "*Merchandize bought principally at the New-York Auctions, which will enable them, as usual, to sell good bargains:*" Likewise between where they have "*Great Attractions,*" and where they have "*An endless Variety.*" Being thus situated in the centre of business, and determined not to be undersold, he believes he must receive a part of the public patronage, and "*modestly*" invites purchasers to give him a call.

JOSEPH H. HERVEY.

Lexington, Nov. 2, 1831. 18–tf.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE undersigned returns his thanks to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement they have heretofore extended to him, and respectfully informs them, that he continues his business at his old stand, on Main Street, nearly opposite Morton's Store. He has on hand a supply of good materials, and will do his work in the best manner, and sell as low as *good work* can be had in the place. GEORGE ADAMS.

Lexington, October 26, 1831. 17—3w.

POETRY.

The following mournfully beautiful lines will be recognized as the production of Mrs. Sigourney's pen:

FROM BADGER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

"Thou hast made desolate all my company."—JOB.

There shone a beam within my bower—
Affection's diamond spark,
The spoiler came with fatal power,
That beam is quench'd and dark;
There was a shout of childhood's joy—
A laugh of infant glee;
The earth clos'd o'er my glorious boy—
My nursling—*where is he?*

There seem'd a sound like rushing wings,
So thick my sorrows came,
A blight destroy'd my precious things,
My treasures fed the flame;
An ocean of unfathom'd grief,
Swept o'er me with its waves,
And here all desolate I stand
Alone, amid my graves.

Alone!—there flows no kindred tear,
No sympathizing sigh;
The feet of curious crowds are near,
Yet every cheek is dry.
And is there nought but covering turf,
And cold earth loosely thrown,
To shut me from those cherish'd forms;
My beautiful—my own?

Yet *who* this fearful change hath wrought?
Who thus hath laid me low?
Was it a hand with vengeance fraught?
The malice of a foe?
No!—He who call'd my being forth
From mute, unconscious clay,
He who with more than parent's care,
Hath led me night and day,—

Who erreth not—who changeth not,
Who woundeth but to heal,
Who darkeneth not man's early lot,
Save for his spirit's weal;
Therefore I bow me to His sway;
I mourn, but not repine,
And chasten'd, yet confiding say,
"*Lord, not my will but thine.*" H.

Hartford, September 16th, 1831.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord Byron's Religion.

From the British Critic, "Moore's Life of Byron."

Of Byron's *speculations* on religion (if they can deserve so respectable a name,) it would be almost absurd to speak. To the very last, he seemed to be blown about with every wind of opinion. "I confess, he said, that I find it equally difficult to know what to believe, and what to disbelieve. There are as many plausible reasons for inducing me to die a bigot (a believer) as there have been to make me live, hitherto, a free-thinker!" It is clear that he never studied the evidences of our faith: and it may be doubted whether he ever had patience for that, or any other, painful course of investigation. And then, what can be more intolerable than to have a man disclaiming all hostility to religion, while his life and writings were, in spite of loud and incessant remonstrance, such as almost any religion must have condemned? We can scarcely imagine an object more entitled to tenderness—yea, to reverence and honor—than a sincere, ingenuous inquirer after truth, whose *life* is, in the main right, while his *opinions* are yet wandering and unsettled.—But, what can be said for an arrogant and scoffing profligate—an apostle of wickedness—a fanatic in impiety—one who labors under a positive incontinence of his infidel opinions, and seems bent on making the rest of mankind parties to his own profaneness? No, no: It will never do to number Byron among the amiable victims of *involuntary* unbelief. *Such men* have about them a kindliness and candor which will prompt them to keep their torments to themselves. They never delight in exposing "their wounds and bruises and putrifying sores" to the public gaze.—They will take no pleasure in seeing the spread of the infection. They will be anxious to prevent their leprosy from extending itself. They will shudder at the thought of rushing into crowds hitherto free from the contagion. They will constantly bear in mind that the time may come, when the plague shall depart from them; and they will remember that the *prevalence* of their disease must render the world one vast lazar house, one scene of universal despair, even should they themselves be mercifully visited by a season of convalescence and health. Byron saw and felt nothing of all this. He well knew, indeed, the bitterness of his own heart; but he cared not if its overflowings should carry poison and agony into bosoms, hitherto the abodes of health and peace and joy.

Education of Women.

There does not appear any reason why the education of women should differ in its essentials from that of men. The education which is good for human nature is good for them. They are a part, and they ought to be in a much greater degree than they are, a part of the effective contributors to the welfare and intelligence of the human family. In intellectual, as well as other affairs, they ought to be fit helps to man. The preposterous absurdities of chivalrous times still exert a wretched influence over the character and the allotment of women. Men are not polite, but gallant; they do not act toward women as to beings of kindred habits and character; as to beings, who, like the other portion of mankind, reason, and reflect, and judge; but as to beings who please and whom men are bound to please. Essentially, there is no kindness, no politeness, in this, but selfishness and insolence. He is the man of politeness, who evinces this respect for the female mind. He is the man of insolence, who tacitly says, when he enters into the society of women, that he needs not to bring his intellect with him. I do not mean to affirm that these persons intend insolence; or are conscious, always, of the real character of their habits; they are attentive and polite, and habit has become so inveterate, that they are not pleased, if a women, by the vigor of her conversation, interrupts the pleasing trifling to which they are accustomed. Unhappily, a great number of women themselves prefer this varnished and gilded contempt, to solid respect. They would rather think themselves fascinating than respectable. They will not see, and very often they do not see the practical insolence with which they are treated. Yet what insolence is so great as that of half a dozen men, who, having been engaged in an intelligent conversation, suddenly change it into frivolity, if ladies enter? For this unhappy state of intellectual intercourse, female education is in too great a degree adapted. A large class are taught less to think than to shine. If they glitter, it matters little whether it be the glitter of gilding or of gold.—*Dymond's Essays on the principles of Morality.*

Liberality of Sentiment.

"Liberality of sentiment looks beyond the circumscribed precincts of a party, and embraces in the arms of Christian charity all who appear to manifest the temper and spirit of the gospel. It by no means however implies a total indifference as to error or truth. That kind of liberality which would level all distinction between virtue and vice should find no encouragement in the Christian's breast. This is the liberality of infidels; it is the liberality of all bad men. The virtue for which we contend does not imply the relinquishment of any doctrine essential to salvation, nor is it inconsistent with a firm and ardent attachment to our opinions: but it leads a man to allow the same honesty of intention and purity of motive in others, who differ from him, as he believes himself to possess. It will lead him to make an essential difference between those opinions which have an important influence, on the life and conduct, and those which relate merely to external forms and ceremonies, useful and important only in relation to this life.

To this liberality of sentiment bigotry is opposed. Bigotry is the parent of persecution and produces in every bosom affected by it, a disposition even to exclude from the favor of God those who will not embrace certain favorite doctrines and opinions.—It is the offspring and the nurse of ignorance; as it adopts opinions without examination so it precludes a disposition to inquire into the reasonableness and correctness of opposite sentiments. True Christian charity, then, stands between a bigoted, malignant, intolerant spirit, on the one hand, and an indifference and unconcern for the dissemination of sound principles, on the other.

The idea of perfect agreement in matters of religion is not less absurd than the expectation that all men should be affected by the same diseases, and that the same medicines would invariably effect the same cures in all. The conduct of the Church of Rome, during the dark ages, affords a sad example of the fatal consequences of requiring uniformity of opinion. Her head, the Pope, claimed infallibility, and the greatest ignorance and superstition, in consequence, prevailed.—Those few who dared to question his infallibility were driven from the abodes of civilized men, and hunted, like wild beasts among the mountains. When the intrepid Luther, the glory of the Reformation, unshackled his mind from the gross superstition which universally prevailed, and openly declaimed against the vices and corruptions of the Church, the most violent persecution ensued. If such are the legitimate effects of an illiberal, intolerant spirit, the cultivation of that virtue, for which we contend, must be of the highest moment both to the Church and the world."—*Badger's Messenger.*

Popish Hierarchy in the United States.

John England, (a Roman Catholic Bishop, residing in Charleston, S. C.) has issued a proclamation to the people of America, dated 20th of August 1831— from which we extract the following summary of Popery; in the most authentic form demonstrating, that the Dragon has set up the Beast in this Republic, and given him 'his power, and his seat, and great authority,' and that the American world are wandering after the Beast. Rev. xii. 2—4.—*Prot.*

"Fifty years ago, there was not a diocess, a bishop, a seminary, nor a convent of the Catholic church in our Union. Now there is a perfect province, with its regular hierarchy, consisting of the Archbishop with seven suffragan Bishops, and two co-adjutors, besides two exempt diocesses and their Bishops, giving an aggregate of twelve of the Episcopal body with their secular clergy; two Universities, and five or six Seminaries, a province of Jesuits, with a University and Noviciate, and two or three Colleges; an establishment of Sulpicians, with a University and College and Seminary; a province of Dominican friars, with their professed house and College and Noviciate; two or three establishments of Lazarists with their Colleges and Seminaries and Schools: an establishment of Augustian friars; two flourishing Ursuline convents, Visitation Nuns, Carmeline Nuns, poor Clars, Lorretines, Sisters of Charity, and five or six other descriptions of female religious societies, with their schools and establisments, beside some Monasteries of men. Add to this, periodical presses, and continual demand for new churches and more clergymen."

Inquisitorial Tribunals.

Few persons, can read the accounts relating to the Spanish Inquisition, without being amazed that such an atrocious institution should have been suffered to exist. The number of persons that suffered by this terrific tribunal, commencing with the year 1481 and ending with 1808—327 years, follows:

During that period the number burnt alive, was	34,658
Burnt in effigy	15,019
Condemned to the galleys and prisons	288,214
Under the administration of the Inquisitor General Torquemada from 1481 to 1498—17 years—was burnt alive	11,220
Burnt in effigy	6,816
Condemned to the galleys and prisons	97,371
Under king Philip II., from 1556 to 1597, —41 years—burnt alive	3,990
Burnt in effigy	1,845
Condemned to the galleys and prisons	18,450

Rome.

The number of Jesuits at present in Europe and America amounts to more than 2000. Their general resides at Rome. In Italy, including Sicily, there are 790 Jesuits, who possess 18 colleges for the instruction of youth. The number of Jesuits in France is not exactly known. At the time of the dissolution of the Society there were 22,000.

The Catholic Clergy and Religious resident in Rome, consist of 18 Cardinels, 27 Bishops, 1450 Priests, 1582 Monks, 1464 Nuns, and 332 Seminarists.

Mortality of the Emigrants at Liberia.

Some individuals are disposed to consider the difficulties in founding the colony at Liberia as altogether unprecedented, that the mortality especially has been such as to render it presumption to induce any more emigrants to go thither. Now such persons are very faint hearted, or they must have a very slight acquaintance with the facts of history. The English attempted to colonize Virginia *four times* before they succeeded. In 1586, the whole colony after remaining one year in Virginia were transported to England. In the third attempt, the ship in which the emigrants sailed, was taken by the Spaniards and carried into Spain. In 1607, a few months after the first permanent settlement, the storehouse at Jamestown took fire, and the whole settlement, fortifications, arms, and a great part of the goods were consumed. In the same year, from May to September, *fifty* persons died. In November, Capt. John Smith, the father of the colony, was taken prisoner by the Indians. In 1610, a dreadful famine wasted the colony. This was for many years distinguished as the *starving time.* The colony was reduced in six months, from *five hundred* persons to *sixty*, partly by the famine and partly by the Indians. In 1617 they amounted to only 400 souls. In 1619, *twelve years after the settlements*, after £ 0,000 of the public stock had been expended, there were remaining in the colony but about 600 persons, men, women and children, and about 300 cattle, and the Virginia company was left in debt nearly £500. Now compare these facts with what has transpired at Liberia. The colony in Africa has not experienced one half the adversity which the Virginia emigrants experienced. *Two hundred* persons out of 1500, that come with John Winthrop to Boston in 1630, died in six months.

Men may sacrifice life in the pursuits of gain at Havana, at Calcutta, and at any other unhealthy spot on the globe most prodigally, and no complaint is made. But if a number of individuals fall a sacrifice in a benevolent enterprise, in an effort to pour the light of eternal life on dark and forlorn Africa, why it is a criminal waste of human life. But no, it is not thus. Ashmun lived only six years after he went to Africa, but he lived nobly. Mills lived hardly six months, but Mills lived not in vain. His example shines with no feeble lustre. His voice speaks from the depths of the Atlantic, and it will speak till Africa is free. Anderson and Lott Carey and Randall, and Skinner were soon cut down, but their names will live till time shall be no longer.—*Boston Recorder.*

Traffic in Ardent Spirits.

"All who sell them," (spirituous liquors,) "in the common way, to any that will buy, are poisoners-general. They murder his majesty's subjects by wholesale, neither does their eye pity or spare. They drive them to hell like sheep. And what is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men? Who then would envy their large estates and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them—the curse of God cleaves to the stones, the timber the furniture of them. The curse of God is in their gardens, their walks, their groves; a fire that burns to the nethermost hell. Blood, blood is there. The foundations, the floor, the walls, the roof, are stained with blood. And canst thou hope, O man of blood, though thou art clothed in scarlet and fine linen, and feastest sumptuously every day, canst thou hope to deliver down the fields of blood to the third generation? Not so; for there is a God in heaven; therefore thy name shall be rooted out. Like as those whom thou hast destroyed, body and soul, thy memory shall perish with thee."—*John Wesley.*

Census of 1830.

1830.	Free white persons	Free Colored persons.	Slaves.	Total
Maine	398,255	1,207		399,468
New-Hampshire	268,910	623		269,533
Vermont	279,794	885		280,679
Massachusetts	603,008	7,006		610,014
Connecticut	289,624	8,054	23	297,711
Rhode-Island	93,631	3,566	14	97,210
New-York	1,868,382	45,080	46	1,913,508
New-Jersey	300,226	18,307	2,246	320,779
Pennsylvania	1,309,296	37,990	386	1,347,672
Delaware	57,605	15,829	3,305	76,739
Maryland	291,093	52,942	102,878	446,913
Virginia	694,539	47,103	469,725	1,211,266
North-Carolina	472,433	19,575	246,462	738,470
South-Carolina	257,878	7,915	315,665	581,458
Georgia	296,641	2,483	217,407	516,504
Alabama	190,171	1,541	117,494	309,206
Mississippi	70,618	529	65,659	136,806
Louisiana	89,407	16,753	109,631	215,791
Tennessee	537,930	4,513	142,379	684,822
Kentucky	516,678	4,816	165,350	688,844
Ohio	928,093	9,586		937,679
Indiana	338,020	3,562		341,582
Illinois	155,176	1,653	746	157,575
Missouri	114,553	546	24,986	140,084
Arkansas	25,667	138	4,578	30,383
Michigan	30,848	253	27	31,128
Florida	18,385	840	15,500	34,725
Columbia	27,635	6,163	6,030	39,858
Total	10,526,363	319,467	2,010,572	12,856,407

ITEMS.

We understand that the negroes put in jail in Bardstown have been released. The intercepted letter has turned out to be the work of some grossly mischievous boy.—*Shelbyville Examiner.*

Drunkenness taught.—The selling of spirits to children has of late become so important a trade in the metropolis, that in some of our splendid and crowded gin shops, glasses for their separae use are in constant readiness, and, halfpenny and farthing's worth of gin, are regularly applied for by the infant customers.—*London paper.*

A Suggestion.—A medical gentleman of high respectability informs us, that the sick headache, as he has for a long time had occasion to observe, is generally found in connexion with the use of strong green tea. A total abandonment of this beverage usually succeeds in driving away the malady. The different kinds of black tea, he says, are found to have a less deleterious influence.—*Western Recorder.*

A family in Philadelphia, has been poisoned by eating of a cabbage, in which a poisonous worm is said to have been contained; two members of which have died in consequence, and several are yet very ill. Instances have been known of the small scorpion embowelling itself in the cabbage, which boiled, as it sometimes is, entire, removes the chance of inspection.

John Smith, a colored man indicted and convicted of cruelty to a horse, (skinning him alive,) was sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of six months.

A young merchant, from Illinois, was robbed of his pocket book, containing $750, on Monday evening last, in one of the anction stores in Philadelphia. His coat and pantaloons were cut with some very sharp instrument.—*Phil. pap.*

On Monday evening the dwelling house of the widow Stephens, of Knox, in this county, was destroyed by fire—and we are much pained to add, that the owner, aged about 90 years, and her son William Stephens, about 60 years, perished in the flames—this accident affords another distressing proof of the evil effects of intemperance; as the son, who had been ad sent during the day, returned intoxicated, with a jug of spirits, on the evening of the fire, and from his carelessness the fire is supposed to have originated. It may be proper to add, that we are informed the husband of the deceased widow was some years since frozen to death, in a state of intoxication.—*Albany Argus.*

Orders have been given by the British Government to emancipate all slaves in the Colonies, which are the property of the crown.

New Fall and Winter

GOODS FOR 1831.

JAMES G. M'KINNEY & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, that they are now receiving and opening their first supply of FALL AND WINTER MERCHANDIZE, bought principally at the New-York Auctions, which will enable them, AS USUAL, to sell as good bargains as any other house in the Western country. The assortment is general, and of the NEWEST STYLE.

Consisting in part of the following articles:

Super West of England blue, black, brown, olive, gray, mulberry and drab Cloths;
Medium and low priced Cloths,
Super Cassimeres, assorted colors and qualities,
A large lot of Sattinetts,
White, red, and yellow Flannels,
Rose and point Blankets,
Green and white Mackinaw do.
Scarlet, green and yellow Morecns,
French and English Merinos,
Silk, Valencia and Velvet Vestings,
Bombazine, Bombazett and Circassians,
French, English and Domestic Prints,
Do. do. do. Ginghams,
Ladies' silk, worsted and cotton Hose,
8 4 and 10 4 damask and Irish Russian Diaper,
70 pieces very superior Colerain Linen,
Elegant plain and figured Silks, some of which are entirely new style,
10 pieces super Italian Lustring,
Thread and bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Long and square white, black & scarlet Merino shawls,
Lace Veils, Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Splendid French worked Spencers,
Capes, Pelerines and Chemizettes,
Crape Shawls, different sizes,
Bonfanties, a neat and fashionable article for the neck,
A large and beautiful lot of Bonnet and Belt Ribbons,
Carpetings, Rugs, brass and wire Fenders,
Andirons and Shovels and tongs,
Pier and Mantle Glasses,
Toilet and Swing do.
A large lot of very superior Cutlery,
300 pieces handsome Wall Paper,
Plain and carved Combs,
Muslin Robes and Corsetts,
Ladies' Cravats, Gaiters and Burks,
Braids and Curls,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
China and Silver Head Ornaments,
Ladies' and Misses' Shoes,
Do. do. Boots,
Gentlemen's Boots and Hats,

A FEW EXCELLENT SHOT GUNS.

ALSO A VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

Groceries, &c.

☞ Purchasers of goods are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Lexington, Oct. 26, 1831. 17-tf

FEMALE EDUCATION.

MR. & MRS. BARRY, FROM PHILADELPHIA,

WILL open on the 10th October, an Institution for YOUNG LADIES, in *Lexington, Ky.* in which all the branches of a scientific, useful, and ornamental education will be taught.

Their endeavors will be particularly devoted to the completion of Female Education, and a judicious and refined course of reading will be extended to those young Ladies who may have nearly obtained that point, thereby affording them an opportunity of cultivating the modern languages and acquiring a taste for reading.

Experience has proved, that in many instances a distaste for study has been created by overburthening the memory of young persons; and as all are not endowed with the same retentiveness, the inductive method will be studiously observed, and instruction conveyed by explanations and illustrations.

A French lady, competent to teach her native language, *Music, Drawing, and Painting*, will reside in the family, in the capacity of Governess. It is intended to make the French the general language of the institution; but as every member of the family is equally conversant with, and speaks fluently the Spanish, parents will be enabled to give their children a *thorough and practical* knowledge of both these tongues, which have become indispensably necessary to a polished education.

The most scrupulous attention will be paid to the religious principles, morals, manners, and general deportment of the young ladies, so that on leaving the institution they may at once enter into and become ornaments to society.

TERMS:

Boarding, with instruction in all the branches of English, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Astronomy, Use of the Globes, English Grammar, Composition, History, Mythology, Elements of Geometry and of Chemistry, Sewing and Marking, &c.	$200 per an
Day Scholars, do. do.	10 per qr
French,	10
Spanish and Italian, each,	10
Music, Vocal and Instrumental,	15
Use of Instruments,	5
Drawing and Painting,	10
Dancing,	10

Pupils can furnish their own stationary or it will be furnished at the institution at a reasonable charge.

Where convenient, bed and bedding to be provided by the parents—if furnished at the Institution a small additional charge will be made.

REFERENCES.—Hon. H. Clay, R. Wickliffe, Esq. E. I. Winter, Esq. B. Gratz Esq. J. W. Hunt, Esq. E. Warfield, Esq. J. Brand, Esq. John Tilford, Esq. Walter Dunn, Esq.

October 5, 1831. 14-tf.

MUSIC TYPES.

JUST received, at the Price-Current Office, an entirely new fount of Music Type, consisting of Patent or Diamond Notes. The subscriber is

PREPARED TO PRINT MUSIC BOOKS

on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He pledges himself that all work of this description entrusted to him shall be executed in a manner superior to any that has hitherto been done in the western country. Persons disposed to publish collections of Music, may depend upon having their orders promptly executed. JAMES W. PALMER.

Price-Current Office,
Louisville, October, 1831.

Christian Almanac for 1832.

JUST received at SKILLMANS' BOOK STORE, and for sale by the gross, dozen, or single copy, *The Kentucky Christian Almanac for* 1832. Merchants and others who buy to sell again will be furnished very cheap.

Also, a general assortment of Books for sale as above, very low for Cash.

Lexington, October 12, 1831. 15-tf.

TEMPERANCE TAVERN.

FOR the satisfaction and information of those that have patronized my house heretofore as a house of entertainment, and also that those who may think of calling on me in future may not be disappointed, I take this method of informing the public that I no longer keep in my house, as a beverage, any description of ardent spirits, as I do conscientiously consider the use of them not only unnecessary, but injurious, to the social, civil, and religious interests of the human family, both as it respects their temporal and eternal interests. G. H. BRISCOE.

Mercer County, Ky. Oct. 10, 1831. 15-tf

Calvinistic Magazine.

THE four first volumes of the Calvinistic Magazine, can be had at the Book Store of A. T. SKILLMAN. Price $1 per vol. to those who take all the four volumes. $1 25 to those who take a single volume. Lex. Oct. 12, 1831. 15-tf.

MERCHANT TAILORS'

FASHIONABLE STORE.

Williams & Wilson,

HAVE just received from the Eastward, in addition to their former stock, a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter goods, consisting of

London Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, Mulberry, Gray, Drab, &c. Fancy coloured Cassimeres of various descriptions; New style Lyons' cut figured silk velvet vestings; Fancy silk vestings of various descriptions; fashionable, plain, and fancy cravats, gloves, &c., Fancy silk pocket handkerchiefs, suspenders, stocks, shirt collars, &c.

All of which they will sell low for cash. They pledge themselves that their work shall be executed in a manner not inferior to any in the United States. They return their thanks to their friends for their liberal patronage, and earnestly solicit them to call and examine for themselves All orders from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Paris, London, New York, and Philadelphia Fashions just received. Employers wishing to obtain A. F. Segnez's patent system of cutting, from New York, or report of Fashions, can obtain it of us as we are his Agents.

N. B. To journeymen the highest prices will be given.

Lexington, Sept. 20, 1831. 12-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening at his Store in Lexington opposite the Court-house, a very extensive stock of

MERCHANDIZE;

To which he invites the attention of his friends and the public in general. His Goods were selected by himself, from the latest arrivals in *Philadelphia*, and consist of the most desirable style for the present and coming seasons. The goods were purchased on good terms, and he pledges himself to afford *great* inducements to purchasers, as he will not be undersold by any house in Lexington.

Approved country produce and cash taken in exchange for goods. G. CHRISTY.

Lexington September, 7 1831. 10-tf.

A FEMALE SCHOOL.

HAS been opened under the superintendance of the subscriber, in the house adjoining the first Presbyterian Church So much of my Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, as may be necessary, together with Globes and Maps, will be taken into the School. All the useful parts of a complete course will be taught Tuition $35 per year for all the classes except such as are simply taught reading, writing, geography and arithmetic; for those tuition will be $25 Stationary will be an extra charge. Payment to be made quarterly

JAMES BLYTHE.

Lexington, April 4th, 1831. 40-tf.

FEMALE ACADEMY

OF DANVILLE KENTUCKY.

I WILL re-open my Academy for females, at Danville, on the first Monday in November 1831. The course of instruction will include all the useful branches taught in any similar Institution in the country.

A Library, a Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus will be attached to the School for the use of the pupils; and familiar Lectures delivered in connection with recitations on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, also on Botany, Belles Lettres and Mental Philosophy.

Besides the above studies, will be taught in the school, Orthography, Elocution, Grammar, Chitography, Composition (oral and written) Arithmetic, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Globes and Maps; History, sacred and profane, Natural History, Natural Theology, and Evidences of Christianity, Study of the Bible, Moral Philosophy Logic, &c. &c.

The methods of instruction will not merely require the laborious exercise of the memory, but will be calculated to impart quickness, vigour, and a habit of reflection to the minds of the pupils. The discipline of the School shall be strict, yet accompanied with paternal and affectionate gentleness, so as to render the acquisition of knowledge pleasant to all the scholars who possess a thirst for improvement.

All extravagance in dress &c. idle visiting, and associating with young gentlemen, shall be strictly prohibited. Particular, diligent and persevering efforts shall be made for the various intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils; and for fitting them to fill with dignified propriety and usefulness, the important spheres in *real* life, assigned them by their Creator.

JAMES K. BURCH.

Danville, Ky. August 31st, 1831. 9-tf.

DR. D. J. AYRES.

HAVING united with DR. J. TODD, *late of Fayette County*, in the practice of

Medicine, &c.

They jointly offer their professional services to the citizens of Danville and the adjacent country. They may be found the place formerly occupied by the late Dr. E. M'DOWELL immediately opposite the Market House.

Danville, August 31st, 1831. 9-tf.

TEMPERANCE TAVERN,

HARRODSBURGH, KY.

THOMAS Q. ROBERTS, Superintends a House of entertainment, in Harrodsburgh, at the sign of the American Eagle. He takes this method of informing his friends and the friends of Temperance in general, that he conducts his establishment on the principle of total abstinence from the use of Ardent Spirits, and shall be grateful for a share of their patronage. His house is commodious, and every attention shall be given for the accommodation of his guests.

August, 1831.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening, direct from Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of

New Goods;

Selected by himself, from the latest eastern arrivals. All of which will be sold as low for

Cash, Linen, Feathers and Wool,

as they can be afforded. His friends and customers are respectfully invited to call and examine his goods.

THOS. C. OREAR.

N. B.—*White Lead, by the single keg or quantity, for sale*

Lexington, Ky. May 11, 1830. 45-tf.

THE WESTERN LUMINARY.

TERMS.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable within the year,—or *Two Dollars*, if paid in advance, or within the first six months.

☞ Arrearages must be paid before the paper can be discontinued.

☞ Persons procuring five new subscribers, and paying for them in advance, shall be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

☞ All communications must be post paid, except letters from Agents remitting subscriptions.

☞ All Postmasters who are so obliging as to act as Agents shall have the paper sent to them without charge.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the